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THE

RAWDON PAPERS,

CONSISTING OF

LETTERS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,

Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical,

TO AND FROM

DR. JOHN BRAMHALL,

PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

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PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

INCLUDING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SEVERAL MOST EMINENT MEN DURING THE GREATER PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Faithfully printed from the Originals;

AND ILLUSTRATED WITH LITERARY AND HISTORICAL NOTES,

BY THE REV. EDWARD BERWICK,

FOR MANY YEARS DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO THE LATE EARL OF MOIRA, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE PRESENT MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Collection of Letters requires little introduction. They are a small part of a correspondence which was left in the Editor's hands, after the greater portion had been sent several years before to the Marquis of Hastings, whose absence at this time prevents the Editor's making such additions to his stock as might render it more interesting to the publick; but, even in its present imperfect state, he is of opinion that the Letters of which it consists are of too interesting a nature, as private details of the times, to be longer withheld from seeing the light.

The literary talents of Primate Bramhall are well known; and the persons with whom he corresponded were of such exalted rank and character, as to reflect on him additional lustre. These persons were, the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of our James the First, Lord Strafford, Archbishops Laud and Usher, Sir George Radcliffe, Mr. Wandesforde, Marquis of Ormond, Lords

Orrery and Southampton. Of all these Letters the Rawdon Family became possessed, after Sir Arthur Rawdon's marriage with Helen Graham, who was grand-daughter and co-heiress of Primate Bramhall, in right of her mother Isabella Graham, his eldest daughter, who married Sir James Graham, one of the younger sons of the Earl of Monteith.

The remainder of the Correspondence consists of Letters written to Sir George Rawdon and his son Sir Arthur, the Primate's Grandson, by many eminent men of both countries; among whom will be found the names of the Duke of Albemarle, Duke of Ormond, Lords Breadalbane, Dungannon, Massareene, and Conway, the latter of whom corresponded with Sir George Rawdon, his brother-in-law, during the greater part of the reign of Charles the Second, wherein are noticed some curious details, amongst which his correspondence with Valentine Greatracks, the celebrated Doctor, is not devoid of curiosity as illustrative of the times.

To the above names may be added those of Smith, Campbell, M'Neil, Tempest, M'Gill, Douglas, Hamilton, Annesley, Reading, Warren, and Sir Hans Sloane, &c.

Of these men their correspondence is curious, as containing many particulars that occurred during the troubles of Ireland, from the year 1688 to the year 1694, with which not only the publick, but their immediate descendants, who are men of rank, consequence, and fortune in the North of Ireland, will be amused and instructed.

A Memoir of the Rawdon Family will shortly be prepared, and given to the Publick, so as to bind up with these papers.

E. B.

Lugan, June 1, 1819.

INTRODUCTION.

JOHN BRAMHALL, to whom many of the Letters in this Volume are addressed, was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire in 1593, a year which also gave birth to his great but unfortunate patron, the Earl of Strafford. He was descended from the Bramhalls, of Bramhall in Cheshire, an antient and most respectable family in that county. He took a degree in Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and soon after was presented to the living of Elvington or Eterington, in Yorkshire, by Mr. Wandesford, who was appointed, by Lord Wentworth, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Whilst rector of this place he married (according to the account given in the Biographia Britannica) a clergyman's widow of the Halley family, an agreeable woman, possessed of a good fortune, by whom he acquired a valuable library, which greatly facilitated the literary pursuits in which he was then engaged. In consequence of the great progress he made in learning, particularly in scholastic divinity, his character rose so high that it attracted the notice of Toby Matthews, then Archbishop of

York, who immediately made him a prebendary of his cathedral, and soon after gave him a stall in Rippon, where he resided till he was taken to Ireland in 1633 by Lord Wentworth, when appointed Lord Deputy of that kingdom. Soon after his arrival there, the Lord Deputy made him, first, Archdeacon of Meath, and next Bishop of Derry. The circumstances which attended his departure from England serve to display his virtue, and to entitle him to a place even in this brief account. His friends in England promised to make him King's chaplain, and to use all the interest in their power to raise him to the highest honours in the church. However, all this he declined, and solemnly protested in the presence of God that nothing but an unmingled zeal to serve God and the King, in recovering the rights of an oppressed Church in Ireland (which he understood to be one of the great objects of the Lord Deputy), could have induced him to leave his native country, in opposition to the wishes of his nearest friends. Of this solemn declaration he never lost sight, and during the whole time he was a bishop, his conduct on every occasion evinced its sincerity, for in about four years he regained to the Church of Ireland upwards of 30,000*l.* a-year of her just rights. Usher, who was supposed not to be cordially affected to him or his patron, says, in a letter to the Bishop, dated 1635, in acknowledgment of his service rendered to the church of Ireland, that "not only myself,

but all my successors, will have cause to honour the memory of my Lord Deputy and yours, whom God has made an instrument to bring the work to perfection." Granger says, he was "one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher." At the Restoration he was made primate by Charles II. in consideration of the great services which he rendered to his father, and his many sufferings in the Royal cause.

His Grace died in 1663, and left three daughters and one son, Sir Thomas Bramhall, who was married to the daughter of Sir Paul Davys, Clerk of the Council; but dying without issue, his estates descended to his three sisters, the eldest of whom married, in the life-time of her father, Sir James Graham, third son of the Earl of Monteith and Airth; the second, Jane, married Alderman Toxteith, of Drogheda; and the third, Anne, Standish Harstonge, Esq. who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer. The eldest, Isabella, who married Sir James Graham, had one daughter, called Helen, who was married to Sir Arthur Rawdon, of Moira, and to whom she brought a considerable estate. "This Lady Rawdon," says Lodge, "was endowed with extraordinary virtues; she was of exquisite good sense and taste, and her charities were numberless to all in distress, and will never be forgotten." Her son, Sir John Rawdon, the third Baronet, was the father of the late John Earl of Moira, a man who not only inherited the

estates, but the virtues of his ancestors; to which was added an hospitality, which he graced with such a perfect urbanity of manners, as made his society most captivating. Under his roof I spent some of my pleasantest years, and seldom a day passed in which I was not witness to the numerous advantages arising from a highly improved mind, adorned with all the courtesies of the most polished life.

Of the last Will and Testament of Primate Bramhall, dated 5th January 1662, the original of which is in the possession of the present Marquis of Hastings, as it serves to throw some light on the life and character of his Grace, and has never, I believe, been presented to the publick, I beg leave to give a faithful copy.

"In the name of God—Amen. I John, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, being of perfect sense and memory, blessed be Almighty God, doe in the first place render unto his Divine Majestie my humble and hearty thanks, that he hath permitted me with mine own eyes to see his salvation, and the restitution of his Sacred Majestie to his Royall Crown, and the Church of England to its former glory, than which I doe not believe that the whole world hath any church that cometh nearer to apostolical truth, both in doctrine and discipline. And I doe heartily praise God that ordained me to be born and bred up in it, and pray that I may end my days in the communion of it. And, withal, con-

sidering with myself the certainty of my dissolution, but the uncertainty of the hour in which it shall please God to call me; and weighing with myself that I approach to that time which is the ordinary period of man's life, threescore years and ten; and being not unmindful of mine own paralytical infirmities, as having seen the walls of my body moulder away by degrees; I doe, with all humbleness and resignation of myself, make this my last will and testament.

"In the first place I render up my soul into the hands of God that gave it, humbly beseeching him, for Christ Jesus my Saviour's sake, that he will vouchsafe to accept it, notwithstanding all my frailties and infirmities, into his celestial habitation, which he hath prepared for his faithful servants. Next, I do bequeath my body to the earth of which it was composed, to be interred with Christian decencie, without worldly pomp, so far forth as it may be conveniently avoided, either in the Parochial Church of St. Peter's, Droghedah, or in the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, at Armagh, at the discretion of my heir and executor hereinafter mentioned. Item, I will, and my will is, that so many blacke freeze gownds shall be bestowed upon poor men and poor women, as will make up the number of my years which I have lived in this transitory life, and such other acts of charity performed as I shall give directions to my heir. And although I cannot in present settle such a course as I would towards the repa-

ration of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, Armagh, and the Parochial Church of St. Peter's, Drogheda; yet it is my firm purpose and resolution not to be wanting to either of them, so long as God permits me to live in this world; and when I have more opportunity to advise with my friends, to prescribe some course for the accomplishing of that pious worke. Item, I will, and my will is, that the summe of five hundred pounds, out of the arrears of rent due to me out of the Bishopricke of Derry, be given towards the reparation of the said two churches, over and above those summes which I shall bestow upon them in my life-time. And although I found all the churches and mansion-houses belonging to my See either ruined or inclining to ruin, yet I have, as the time would give me leave, repayred the house at Drogheda, and provided timber for the house at Termonfeekan, with a full purpose, if God lend me life until I am able to finish it, to build up the said house, and to inclose it with a Parke for my successor; and if it please God to take me away before I have finished this intention, it is my will that all the timber, iron, boards, and other materials, which I have prepared towards it, be given to my successor towards the perfecting the work. Item, I doe further give unto my said successor the hangings of the Presence Chamber, and all the chairs and stools and tables in it, and all the ranges throughout the house where I found not one. Item, my will is, that all my waged ser-

vants shall be kept together in my last mentioned house for three months after my death in decent sorte, thereby to inable them to provide for themselves in other service; and at their departure they shall have each of them a year's wages, as a token of my love to them, and mindfulness of them. Item, I will, and my will is, and I do hereby strictly injoyne my heir and executor, here undernamed, to satisfie and pay all the just debts which I shall owe at the time of my death, whether they were due by bill, bond, or otherwise, and with that speed and satisfaction to my creditors as my estate shall be able to bear; and that the articles made between me and Mr. Bulkely, Archdeacon of Dublin, shall be made good for a rent-charge, to be paid him out of my manour of Belgree, untill my heir and executor shall provide for him another inheritance, or another rent-charge of equal value to that which he now holds. Provided, nevertheless, that this my intention shall no further bind my heir and executor than I shall give warrant for by another codicill; because, it is my meaning to see what use Mr. Bulkely, Archdeacon of Dublin, did intend or desire to make of the power usurped from his Majesty, to the prejudice of me and my heirs. Item, I will, and my will is, that my dear wife, Ellinor Bramhall, shall have and enjoy to her proper use and behoofe, for her life, all my plate and household stuffe and utensils, which are not otherwise disposed of by this my will, free from,

and discharged of all debts, and other incumbrances whatsoever; and after her death, it is my further will that the same be equally divided amongst my three daughters, if they be living at the time of her death, or such of them as are then living. Item, I doe devise and bequeath unto my son and heir apparent, Sir Thomas Bramhall, Barronett, and the heirs males of his body issuing, all my proper and personall acquisitions, and all those my manours, towns, lands, and hereditaments, of and in Castletown, Moylagh, and elsewhere, in the County of Meath, with all the appurtenances, and particularly some lands in the County of Meath which I purchased jointly with Robert Maude, Esq., and such other lands as I purchased of Mr. Cowse and Mr. Roberts in the manour of Moylagh, and of and in the manour of Belgree, in the County of Dublin, or Meath, or both of them; and of and in the manour of the Omagh, as well those lands which are now possessed by me, as those lands which are held unjustly from me by Sir Audley Mervin, which nothing withholds me from recovering but his present priviledge only; and all my other lands in the County of Tyrone, which are likewise held from me unjustly by the said Sir Audley Mervin; the remainder thereof to the heirs of my body issuing, the remainder thereof to my right heirs for ever; charged, nevertheless, with one yearly rent-charge or annual summe of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, with power to distrain as aforesaid. I doe hereby devise and bequeath unto

my said wife during her life, in lieu, recompence, and full satisfaction of all dowers or thirds which she may challenge or demand out of my estate, either real or personal, other than what I have herein before devised to her. Provided, always, that he my said son shall marry with the consent of such overseers as I shall hereafter name in this my last will and testament. Item, I do hereby devise and bequeath unto my loving son-in-law, Sir James Graham, Knight, and my eldest daughter Isabella Graham, alias Bramhall, his wife, the summe of seven hundred pounds ster., which with other moneys he hath already received, and other advantages conferred on him, I hope will abundantly satisfie him for his wife's portion. Item, I do hereby devise and bequeath unto my two younger daughters Jane and Anne, all my estate in the lease of Drumragh, in the County of Tyrone, which I purchased of the two Lady Leighs long since; and likewise whatsoever other leases I have in the County of Donnegal, which I bestow upon them for their maintenance untill they be better provided for. Item, I doe further hereby devise and bequeath unto my said second daughter, Jane Bramhall, for her marriage portion the sum of £.1500 ster. payable upon her marriage; and I do likewise devise and bequeath the like marriage portion of £.1500 ster. unto my third daughter Anne Bramhall, payable likewise upon the day of her marriage. And I do further will, and my will is, that each of my said daugh-

ters unmarried shall have £.20 a piece yearly; for their respective maintenance, from my said heir, untill their respective marriages; and in case either of my said daughters unmarried die before marriage, in such case, that the portion of the daughter so dying before marriage shall be divided between the surviving daughters; and forasmuch as I have left my son, Thomas Bramhall, an estate able to bear it, and he is not yet married, it is my meaning and my will, that as well his wife's portion, as all my real estate, be chargeable with the said portions to be raised to my two daughters. Item, the better to inable my son, Thomas Bramhall, to satisfie the said debts and portions, I will, and my will is, that the said Thomas Bramhall, his heirs and assigns, shall have and enjoy all the lands and hereditaments which his Majestie will be graciously pleased to bestow upon me, in consideration of my great losses sustained in the late, or as a bounty for my services as Speaker of the House of Peers in this present Parliament. Item, I do hereby constitute and appoint my said son, Thomas Bramhall, during his life, my sole executor of this my last will and testament; and from and after his death, I doe constitute and appoint the heirs of his body lawfully begotten executors of my said will; and for want of such heirs, I doe constitute and appoint my said son-in-law Sir James Graham and my said three daughters executors of this my will. Item, I will, and my will is, that my said executor or

executors respectively, shall and may recover, have, and enjoy, all the arrears of rent due unto me out of my late Bishopricke of Derry, out of which I was wrongfully expelled for twenty years and more, which remains due unto me in law and conscience. Yet, nevertheless, my will is, that moderation be used in exacting the said arrears; and that no person be compelled to pay more than three years rent at the highest; and that those whose lands were not planted till of late be yet more favourably used, if they do not prove obstinate to oppose my right, which is undeniable. Lastly, according to my expectation and confidence in my said wife and children, I doe pray, and as much as in me lyeth enjoyne them, to observe all acts of love one to another, and to avoid all unnatural suites and contentions, and to rest satisfied with this my will, according to the purport thereof, and my true meaning therein declared as aforesaid. And I doe hereby constitute the most Honorable, and my singular good Lord, His Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, and the Right Honorable the Earl of Orrery, supervisors of this my last will and testament; and intreat them to accept of two Rings, such as my Executor shall present to them, in remembrance of that love and duty which I ought unto them. As witness my hand and seal, this fifth day of January, 1662.

JA. ARMACHANUS.

Signed and sealed and published in the presence of
JA. GRAHAME and JOHN COGHILL.

The last Will and Testament of Ellianor Bramhall, widow of the Primate, made two years after his death.

" In the name of God—Amen. The twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and five, I Ellianor Bramhall, widow and relict of the most reverend Father in God, John, late Lord Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, being sick of body, but of good and perfect memory, God be praised, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say: First, I recommend my soul into the hands of God my Maker; hoping assuredly, through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting. And I recommend my body to the earth whereof it is made, to be decently interred in the Parish Church of St. Peter's in Drogheda. Item, I will that all such debts and duties as I owe of right or of conscience to any person or persons, be well and truly contented and paid by my executor hereafter named, or else ordained so, for to be paid without any delay or contradiction, especially twenty-five pounds sterling which I owe to my son-in-law Sir James Graham, Knt. for a quarter's diet due unto him; also three pounds sterling which I owe unto my servant Gertrinde . And after my debts paid, I will and bequeath unto my three daughters ten pounds apiece, to buy them mourning. Item, I give and bequeath unto my grand-

child, Ellianor Graham, twenty pounds ster. to be put out to some profitable way by her father, Sir James Graham, for the use of my said grandchild. Item, I give and bequeath unto Dr. John Hudson, Dean of Clougher, ten pounds as legacy unto him. Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother, William Halley, twenty pounds ster. which is in law and satisfaction of a promise I formerly made unto him to lend him fifty pounds. Item, I give unto my two sisters-in-law in England, Margery Halley and Alice Halley, five pounds apiece, as legacy. Item, I bequeath unto the poor of the town of Drogheda five pounds, to be distributed by Sir James Graham and Dr. John Hudson. I give and bequeath unto my antient servant, Thomas Woods, five pounds ster. Item, I give unto the servants of the house of Sir James Graham four pounds ster., to be distributed amongst them according to the pleasure of my daughter, Dame Isabella Graham. And of this my last will and testament I make and ordain my son Sir Thomas Bramhall, Bart. my sole Executor. And I will that my said executor pay the several sums of money above specified out of one hundred and eighty pounds which is due to me from my said executor; and the remainder which shall rest in his hands after my funeral expences are defraid, if any thing remaineth, I freely bequeath unto him for his labour. And I utterly revoke and annul all and every other forme, testament, will, legacy, and bequest, by me

in anywise before the time named, willed and bequeathed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal unto this my present last will and testament, the day and year first above written.

"ELLIANOR BRANDHALL."

[*To face p.* 14.

I. A SKETCH of the DESCENT of the CONWAY FAMILY.

1. Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Tuddington, in the county of Gloucester, knight, widow of Edmund Bray, son and heir of Edmund Bray, of Barrington, in the county of Gloucester, aforesaid.

= Sir Edward Conway, Baron Conway of Ragley in the county of Warwick, Viscount Conway of Aberconway in Wales, and Viscount Conway of Kilultagh in Ireland, died Jan. 3, and was buried at Ragley Jan. 12, 1630.

= 2. Katherine, daughter of Giles Hucriblock, of Ghent in Flanders, and widow of John West, of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, died June 30, 1639.

1. Edward Viscount Conway of Aberconway and of Kilultagh, and Baron Conway of Ragley, aged 38 in 1630, died in the year 1655.

= Frances, daughter of sir Francis Popham, of Wellington in the county of Somerset, and of Littlecot in the county of Wilts, knight, died May 7, 1671, and was buried at Arrow in the county of Warwick.

2. Sir Thomas Conway, kt. aged 30 in 1630, Lieut.-Col. to General Morgan in Germany; also Colonel of a Swedish regiment, with most of whom he perished at sea about the year 1632.
3. Ralph Conway, aged 24 in 1630, died in Holland, unmarried.

1. Frances, wife of Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, kt.
2. Brilliana, wife of Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton, co. Hereford, K. B.
3. Heligenweigh, or Heligawrth, wife of Sir William Smith, of Theydon, co. Essex, kt.
4. Mary, died unmarried.

John, eldest son, aged 9, 1630, died young.
3. Thomas Conway, aged 4 in 1630, died young.
4. Francis Conway, aged 2 in 1630, living 1671, unmarr.

1. Anne, daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, of Kensington, co. Middlesex, kt. and sister to Heneage Lord Finch of Daventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

= Edward Viscount Conway, of Aberconway and Kilultagh, and Baron Conway of Ragley, aged 7 in 1630, created Earl of Conway in the county of Caernarvon Dec. 3, 1679, died in 1683.

= 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington.

= 3. Ursula, daughter of Col. George Stawell, of Cothelstone, co. Somerset; remarried John Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham, but died without issue.

1. Dorothy, only dau. in 1630, married Sir George Rawdon, bart.
2. Anne, died before March 1673.
3. A daughter, died before March 1673.

Heneage Conway, son and heir, died at about the age of two years.

II. A SKETCH of the DESCENT of the RAWDON FAMILY from the CONWAYS.

1. Ursula, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, of Bradney in Salop, died in 1640 without issue.

Sir George Rawdon, bart. By Miss Conway Sir George had issue 7 sons and 3 daughters; six sons died before him. He was succeeded by Sir Arthur Rawdon.

2. Dorothy Conway, only surviving and eldest daughter of Edward Lord Viscount Conway, and Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Popham; she was born 1630, married 1654, and died at Lisburn 1676.

Mary, eldest daughter, and wife of George 2nd Earl of Granard.

Sir Arthur Rawdon, 2nd Bart. was the only nephew and representative of his uncle Edward last Earl of Conway.

Hellen Graham, daughter and sole heiress of Sir James Graham, 2nd son of William Earl of Menteith and Airth, by his wife Isabella, eldest dau. and coheiress of Lord Primate Bramhall. She died in 1709.

Dorothy, Brilliana, both died unmarried.

Sir John Rawdon, 3d Bart. died in 1723.

Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; had issue by Sir John Rawdon 4 sons, and after his death remarried to Charles Cobb, Archbishop of Dublin, and died in 1733.

Isabella Rawdon, wife of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. of High Park, co. Westmeath, and died without issue.

1. Lady Helena Perceval, youngest daughter of John Earl of Egmont.

Sir John Rawdon, 2nd son, 4th Bart. afterwards created Earl of Moira, born in 1720, and died in 1793.

2. The Honourable Anne Hill, daughter of Trevor Viscount Hillsborough, married in 1746. No issue.

3. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and only surviving sister and heiress of her brother Francis late Earl of Huntingdon; Baroness Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moels, Molins, Newmarch, Peverell, and De Homet, in her own right; born in 1732, married in 1752, and died in 1808.

George, eldest son, died young.
Richard, 3d son, died young.
Arthur, 4th and youngest son, married Arabella, daughter and heiress of ..... Cheshire, Esq. of Halwood in the county of Chester. No issue.

1. Lady Catherine Rawdon, wife of Joseph Henry, esq. of Straffan, co. Kildare.
2. Lady Helena Rawdon, wife of Stephen late Earl of Mountcashel.

Lady Anne Elizabeth Rawdon, wife of Thomas late Earl of Ailesbury, died in 1814, without issue.

FRANCIS MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, &c. &c. born 1753, married FLORA COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN in her own right, and has issue one son, George Augustus Francis Earl of Rawdon, and four daughters.

Hon. John Rawdon, marr. Miss Hall, and left one dau. Elizabeth Anne, marr. to Lord Geo. William Russel, 2nd son to the Duke of Bedford; he died in 1808.
Lady Selina Frances, wife of Geo. 6th Earl of Granard.
Hon. George Rawdon, died unmarried.
Lady Charlotte Adelaide Constantia Rawdon, wife of Hamilton Fitzgerald, Esq.
Three sons and one daughter, died young.

RAWDON PAPERS.

LETTER I.

From Lord Deputy WENTWORTH *, afterwards Earl of STRAFFORD, to DR. JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry.

My very good Lord,

I have received and perused your letters; and, according to your desire, I have written to my Lord Bishop of Down †, concerning Mr. Blayny, Mr. Dunbar, and those other refractory ministers that refuse to conform themselves to the order and discipline of the superiour government. And that your Lordship may the better understand the whole contents of the letters, I have sent them herewith so sealed, as that your Lordship may open and peruse them, and make them fast, and deliver them according as they are directed.

Your Lordship's
most faithful friend,
WENTWORTH.

Dublin Castle,
this 12th of September, 1634.

* Lord Viscount Wentworth was appointed by Charles I. Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1633, and Lord Lieutenant in 1640.

† Henry Echlin, a Scotsman. He was succeeded in his See by Henry Leslie, Dean of Down, in 1635.

LETTER II.

From the same to the same.

My very good Lord,

This morning I received very hearty recommendation from my Lord Marquis Hamilton * in behalf of his kinsman, Mr. John Hamilton, for determining of some differences now on foot, betwixt my Lord Bishop of Rapho † and this gentleman. He will attend your Lordship with particular information thereof. And in regard your Lordship may do a charitable office, to settle the business in an amicable way betwixt them; I desire you forthwith to call the parties interested therein before you, and to compose the difference by consent if you can; or otherways to certify me your opinion of the state thereof, that so, thereupon, I may give such further order therein as to justice shall appertain; wherein I most assuredly promise myself both your Lordship's good care to do the gentleman what equal favor his cause shall bear, and also, that my Lord of Rapho (whom I much esteem, and well know to be very inclinable of himself to peace and moderation) will, upon these my letters to you, willingly submit to what

* He was third Marquis of Hamilton, created Duke of Hamilton in 1643, and beheaded for his loyalty to Charles I. in 1648.

† John Lesley, translated from the Bishoprick of Orkney in Scotland to Rapho. He was, after the Restoration, translated to the See of Clogher, 17th June, 1661. See a curious account of him in Harris's Sir James Ware.

your Lordship shall find upon examination of the matter to be indifferent, and reasonable, which I shall interpret as a favor from you both.

So I rest your Lordship's very

Dublin, faithful friend,

this 11th of May, 1635. WENTWORTH.

My Lord Bishop of Derry.

LETTER III.

From the Lord Bishop of DERRY to Lord Deputy WENTWORTH, in answer to the aforesaid Letter.

May it please your Lordship,

I have, according to your commands, reconciled the difference between my Lord Bishop of Raphoe and Mr. Hamilton, in a manner with the *explicit* consent of both parties, but altogether with the *implicit*. Both have referred themselves to me to set down that end in writing, which then I delivered by word. I have drawn one eyry of Hawks for fear of stealing *; but, because they are not so ready, I forbear the other a while, and will send them together very shortly. As your Lordship hath committed the care of the fishing to me, so I will be responsible that neither

* In 1634 His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare an Act to restrain "The Stealing of great Hawks, or taking of Hawks with Nets," &c.

the fish shall be spoiled, nor the least detriment redound to his Majesty by any means. Yet I desire, so soon as may be, to know the certain rent paid by the society for it, and the clear profit they made of it, that at the least I shall be well secured. Upon the 27th of May, at Colerain only, they had taken 62 tuns of Salmon. My fishing day is the 15th of June, when I shall be able to give your Lordship a full account. Since my last, I have disposed the Ferry at Colerain to the old Charon for £.34 a year. The City had six, the officers the rest. I humbly thank your Lordship for our church and bells. I have sent herein Mr. Croxton's * case for Trinity Church in Cork, with instructions concerning the same, and do thankfully accept your Lordship's favorable dispensation for a longer time, to make return of my other representations. Yet one I thought fit in present to make known unto you, in the behalf of the bearer Mr. Stanhope, in whose favour your Lordship commanded a *Caveat* to be entered. The Rectory of Donoghchiddy is worth £.200 per annum. The patron is Sir George Hamilton the younger; the incumbent is one Simple, who hath an exhibition out of it of £.50 or £.60 a

* In a letter from Archbishop Laud to the Lord Deputy, dated in 1634, his Grace says, "I hear from my Lord of Derry, that my Lord Primate (Usher) is not very well pleased with Croxton, nor his manner of preaching. I am sorry if the young man hath given any just offence, but I hope he hath not; and I doubt this is some foolish business of *Arminianism*."

year by composition, whereof Sir George was not guilty at first, but his mother, howsoever he may be an accessary after. The rectory was antiently in the gift of the Bishop, but excepted and reserved by his Majesty in the patent right, as in the case of Bellturbitt, so as the Bishop was excluded by way of *Estopel**, yet the King had no power to convey the same to any other untill there was a formal surrender, which was not untill the 14th of King James, long before which this advowson was granted from the Crown; and admit Sir George have lately passed his patent, and this in it, which I know not: but suppose the worst, and admit all this to be valid, yet undoubtedly it is void pro hâc vice, being granted by his mother, who had no right from his Majesty. I do not take upon me to advise concerning the inheritance; but in respect of the unworthy composition, and to preserve the rights of the church, which otherwise by long leases may be obscured, I conceive it not amiss under favor to grant this turn of it may stand with your Lordship's good pleasure. This case requires the stricter inquisition because it is general, and, if it stood, would bring back to the Crown, out of unworthy hands, the advowsons of a great number of as good benefices as any be in the North of Ireland. My Lord of Strabane † (who is either in a consumption, or

* Such an act as bars any legal process. Johnson.

† He died in the year 1638. He was second son of James the first Earl of Abercorn, and was dignified with the title of *Strabane*

very near it) and Sir George Hamilton *, the elder, having gotten some notice, I know not how, but suspect it might be by some words that fell from Mr. Stanhope, of a title to this rectory obtained or to be obtained from the Crown, came to me about it. I told them I knew nothing in particular, but in general that you did not affect such compositions; that I thought their best course was to seek for an establishment of it for the future; that I would promise nothing in that respect, because I knew not what instructions your Lordship might have, but only this, that I would be a suitor that Sir George might be heard before it passed the Great Seal; nor do I think the incumbent would be averse, so he might have Mr. Stanhope's vicarage of 100 marks by the year †. We have finished the commission for Terman O Mongan, and I hope we have proved by the juries at the great office that this is the very land intended, by a collector that this land paid by both names, by all the country that it was in the Barony of Omagh and County of Tyrone, and so their officer takes at Donegal merely extra comitatum. That the difference is only in the Irish pronuntiation, and not another Terman O Mon-

by his elder brother's gift, and was present as such by proxy in the Parliament of Ireland which sat in 1634.

* Sir George Hamilton, his brother, was Baronet of Nova-Scotia, and ancestor to the present Earl of Abercorn.

† At 13*s*. 4*d*. the mark, the vicarage was worth £.66. 13*s*. 4*d*. by the year.

gan to be found, tho' a man would seek it with a lanthorne and candle. Macgrath himself doth in a manner offer a submission, desires but forbearance of the charges, which, tho' it have lost me £.100, I would be contented to forbear upon his disclamer or release. I fear nothing but delays and cases. I am an humble suitor to your Lordship for a license * to have powder for the defence of my house, and provision of my table, either out of the storehouse at Derry, or of the merchant. I crave pardon for my tediousness, and remain, as your noble favours have for ever bound me,

Your Lordship's most
faithful servante,

Fawne, May 30th, 1635. JOH. DERENSIS.

LETTER IV.

From Sir GEORGE RADCLIFFE † to the Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lorde,

These return your Lordship many thanks for your seasonable advertisement of our ship: we

* In a letter from Sir Christopher Wandesforde to the Bishop of Derry, dated April 25, 1640, he says, "I have spoke to the Master of the Ordnance for some powder for Sir Robert Steward, and from him he may be supplied when he moves for it." Sir Christopher was then Lord Deputy.

† Sir George Radcliffe was born in 1593 at Overthorpe in Yorkshire; he was the great favorite of Lord Wentworth, who, when President of the North, made him his Attorney-general,

heard long since that she was loadened, and ready to set sail, and we began to wonder what was the reason of her stay. The Captain advertiseth me of your Lordship's readiness to get him supplied with all necessaries, which kindness we ought to acknowledge. ' The warrant for the Consecration of the Church lay here a great while, and nothing done in it. Mr. Little * showed it me, and I found two faults in it, which now are both amended: the one was a clause of form in the conclusion, which yet was necessary, and the other was *quorum*, put for *quam* in the middle, with great obscuring of the sense. I hastened the dispatch, sending it with as much speed as might be, perceiving how your Lordship is tied to your days, and I hope the diligence of the messenger will bring it to you opportunely. The Canons are published in print this week; and by occasion of speaking thereof, here is a panic fear risen in this town, as if a new persecution (so they call it)

and when appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, constituted him his Principal Secretary, an office which has always been regarded there, as equivalent to Prime Minister. In a letter from Lord Wentworth to Lord Treasurer Weston, he says, " There is no one here that knows any thing I either write, or intend, except Mr. Wandesforde, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir George Radcliffe, for whose assistance in this government, and comfort to myself amongst this generation, I am not sufficiently able to pour forth my acknowledgments," &c.

* Mr. Thomas Little, the trusty servant of Sir George Radcliffe, was, in consequence of a letter he had received from his master, ordered into custody by the House of Commons, in February 1640.

were instantly to be set on foot *. Here is also much talk of the title of a book newly come over out of England, printed at Cambridge. The author, a country minister, styles himself Priest; and of five treatises which the book contains, one is, that charity is to be preferred before faith, hope, or knowledge: another, that Antichrist is yet to come; and a third, that the law of good, as it is qualified by the Gospel, may be performed in this life. This startles a Puritan, as much as the Canons do the Papist. I am very desirous to read the book, which I got but this evening; and therefore, it being now past 9 o'clock, I shall bid your Lordship good night.

Your Lordship's
most humble servant,
GEO. RADCLIFFE.

Dublin Castle,
22d September, 1635.

To the Right Reverend Father
in God, John Lord Bishop of
Derry, my very good Lord.

* From the Letters just published of Sir G. Radcliffe, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, it is manifest, Religion had taken a deep and early root in his heart.

The Articles were received, and the Canons established agreeably to the Lord Deputy's mind; yet more by the influence of his authority, than the inclination of a great party of the clergy, although but one member of the Convocation ventured publickly to avow his dissent. Leland's Ireland, 3 vol. 4to. 28.—An union between the churches of England and Ireland in the same Articles of Religion, and the same Canons of discipline and

LETTER V.

From Lord Deputy WENTWORTH to the Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lord,

I have received your Lordship's concerning your being at Clounes *, and upon the rest of the College Lands in lease to Sir Robert Loftus and my Lady; and do return you many and hearty thanks for your pains, and must still be a very importunate mover unto you to continue, and perfect your respects and endeavours in settling their affairs as well in the one place as in the other. For the lease they have of the College, I account that already settled, since you undertake it, and I beseech you hasten it as soon as may be. For the other, the authority given to Aldridge is now recalled, and therefore no reason to conclude my Lady in any thing, or to stay you in your proceedings; being now fully authorised thereunto, as appears by the Letter of Attorney herewith sent unto you. The leases which other of the tenants

worship, was managed with the greatest address by the Bishop of Derry; to which Primate Usher lent his powerful assistance. A Canon was passed in Ireland, so decidedly expressing its agreement with the English Articles, as to denounce excommunication against any persons who should affirm "that any of those Articles are in any part superstitious or erroneous."

* A small town in the County of Monaghan, about 60 miles from Dublin.

pretend to have from Sir Robert and my Lady are as little considerable, they being told they were void when they took them, and not good in law, and that they did themselves believe them to be so, and, indeed, in that they are not mistaken; for my sister Wentworth and my young Lady Coote not having past their estate, and barred themselves by their fines, how can Sir Robert and my Lady make good these leases for the whole, that had but lawful title at that time to a third part only? So as I do most earnestly again intreat your Lordship to go on, and, without stay upon any of these oppositions, to use your power and best endeavours to raise the yearly value to the true worth of the land, so as my Lady may receive the benefit of your judgment and friendship, therewith I shall alway acknowledge and merit from you, as a testimony of your affection and respect, and which I will not fail to endeavour to deserve of you in all which concern you, and that shall pass under my managing. If you conceive my brother George his coming down to Clounes may be of any help to you, or use to his sister's affairs, upon the least line he will not fail to wait upon you at any time or place you shall be pleased to assign unto him. There are rents which will be due forth of the College-lands, as also from the tenants at Clounes. May-day is the time they are payable. Good my Lord, see that they be gathered, and returned up with all speed. My Lady, I perceive, had no money left by her

husband, and must of necessity provide for paying the College rent, for returning money over to her husband, and furnishing herself and children; for, poor Lady, there will be no living for her with the Chancelour *, and that fury his Lady; so as you see it is as well a Christian charity to help so noble and so abominably a misused creature, as a particular and mighty favour to

Your Lordship's most affectionate

1636, friend and servant,

Dublin, this 23d of WENTWORTH.

April, being St. George his day;

who, as your Lordship knows, was an entire server of Ladies, therefore see you that you imitate the example of that Saint, as well as Patron of Ladies.

I understand there are some arrears of rents, due the last year, in the hands of Overing: I pray you call him before you, examine the account, and give order that he pay in the remaine, as well as the growing rents forthwith here to my Lady.

* Adam Loftus, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1619, in which situation he long continued. He was afterwards created Viscount Loftus of Ely, which title James I. conferred on him for his great services and merits. He married, says Archdale, Sarah, daughter of —— Bathow, Esq., and widow of Richard Meredyth, Bishop of Leighlin.

LETTER VI.

From Sir GEORGE WENTWORTH * to the Bishop of DERRY.

My Lord,

There is a letter of yours in my hands, and as yet unanswered, because unknowing of the means to send a return; and, after that serious guest, these will assure you, that my sister Loftus, whom it concerns, acknowledges her obligations to be much increased by your Lordship's favour, and is not altogether out of doubt to receive some opportunity of shewing herself the same in actions, that in this character she manifests herself to be; and withal to assure you that there is nothing done by you, reflecting towards her, but, besides her approbation, her thanks is due in a very large measure for it, conforming herself therein wholly to the rule proposed by you. And if you would be pleased to let your care descend to that other of Clones, you might by that charity link a whole family unto you; in furtherance whereof, she intends to go thither shortly, and with your help (if she may obtain it) hopes to settle that likewise. My Lord, if I might under-

* He was brother to the Lord Deputy, and knighted by him, was made General of the Forces in Ireland, and a Privy Councellor. He sat in the Irish Parliament for the Borough of Naas, 1639.

stand from you, and the sooner much the better, how your occasions will permit, your waiting of a Lady, I should then quickly hasten to ascertain unto you the day of her resolutions for those parts, which without your company she dares not attempt; in which progress, besides the waiting of my sister, I shall have the happiness of seeing you, which otherwise your occasions would, I fear, give a lingering hinderance unto. And lastly, my Lord, it would be a fit season to settle those leases you have not let; and if you deem it convenient, we may bring along with us, a Lawyer, the better to further therein, and so at once quiet the business, so as it may be found free of the trouble now it is in, for ever hereafter; and thus, expecting to hear from you at your best conveniency, and with what haste you may, I take leave, and rest

Your most humble servant,

G. WENTWORTH.

Dublin Castle,
the 3d of July, 1636.

My Lord Deputy is at London*, and hath kissed the King's hand, very graciously received, which is the best news I can tell you; and is much mended in his health, for so much I have received.

* In a letter from my Lord Deputy to Sir Christopher Wandesford, then one of the Lords Justices, dated London, July 1636, he says: "His Majesty was pleased to express his approbation of all I had done, &c. &c.; so I kneeled down, and kissed the King's hand, and the Council rose."

My sister presents her humble service unto you, and so does my wife; and afraid to forget hereafter, I wish you would bring along with you the letter of attorney.

LETTER VII.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

I have received one from you the second of this month, yet of a sooner expectation, and not hearing from you sooner, we were resolved to set forward the next day, and now defer it a day or two longer; and God willing absolutely resolve to be at Clones the 10th of this month, and doubt not of your company, where my sister will be glad to see you, and to participate of your care in this particular, as well as that other of the lease. My Lord, I have little news to send you, besides the health of all here; my sister presents her service unto your Lordship.

Your Lordship's faithful
friend, and humble servant,
G. WENTWORTH.

Dublin Castle,
the 2d of September, 1636.

LETTER VIII.

From Lord Deputy WENTWORTH to the Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lord,

I shall answer your letter in a very few lines: there is a treaty with the King by the City to compound their fine, and to be restored to their lands and signories in Ireland, but nothing at all concluded, nor indeed near it as yet, so as according to the former directions, your Lordship will be pleased to go on with the payment of the moneys to the use of Sir Thomas Philips, according to his Majesty's warrant in that behalf. I believe not only the £.1000 due for this last fishing, but the fishing itself will be reserved to the Crown. If they proceed against clandestines, they do not well to hasten things unseasonably, and indeed unwisely, and without authority; but a little colour will serve the time, where some profit is to be had. It were well the Bishops would nevertheless forbear till further order, which I deliver only as my opinion, not my direction; yet I will acquaint his Majesty withal, and so be enabled how to direct that business upon my coming over, which will by the grace of God be now very speedily, when, and always, you will find me,

Your Lordship's most faithful

Wentworth, friend and servant,

this 27th of September, 1636. WENTWORTH.

LETTER IX.

From Lord Deputy to the Lord Bishop of Derry.

My very good Lord,

As concerning the exception (you mention) some report I should have against your Lordship, it is the strangest to me in all the world, there never having been any person that had the boldness to attempt me to your prejudice, never any thing arising from your carriage towards me, never any thought arising in my heart towards you, that should cause me to believe, judge, or think any other for you than a mutual and hearty affection and respect; so as there is no possibility left for any thing to be more false and groundless than this, which some have a mind, it seems, to fancy, that have a desire it might be so betwixt us; wherein I am confident they will miss very freely of their purpose; your Lordship and I knowing one another too well, and more beaten to the world than to receive such adulterate coin to our own loss. I am here over head and ears in a troublesom account, and extreme desire to be again in Ireland with my family; so as, without mentioning any other matter, I shall content myself in present to protest unto you I have written the very truth, and futurely to make it appear to you, and those that wish it otherwise, that I am

the very same without change, that I have always been since I knew you.

Your Lordship's most faithful
friend and servant,

Wentw. Woodh.* WENTWORTH.
this 2d of September, 1636,

LETTER X.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

The Steward hath sent down the bearer to give help in the getting of the marble; I pray you have an eye upon him, and give him a great charge that he take his stone forth of the best beds, which are commonly at the bottom, and so are by workmen willingly left behind by reason they require more getting: the speed you cause them to make will be a mighty favour to me, that we may have them in time of my building without staying. As for a bark, if it could be got there, or if not one great enough, then many lesser would be the best, but if the place afford it not, then upon notice when you are ready, we will

* Wentworth Wood-house, his seat in Yorkshire, where, in a letter to Sir Edward Stanhope, he says, "I could possess myself with more satisfaction and repose under that roof, than with all the preferment and power a Crown can communicate of her grace and favor. Dublin, Oct. 3, 1634."

take order to freight one from hence. You will thank Captain Dutton for his kindness, and if you will get him in his lease to reserve a liberty for me to get in those quarries all such quantities of stone for my use as I shall think fit, as also for the use of the king, you may tell him I shall take it very kindly, and then be you careful to see the promise put into the lease my Lord Marshall is to have; you may tell him this will be a respect also well taken by the King, who hath already commanded me to send him three-score tuns of stone. Whatsoever Chamberlaine writes to scare men withal, there is as yet no war declared with Spain. As for Doctor Bruce, if he die, I will present presently, therefore pray you give me notice, as soon as possibly you can, when you hear he is dead, and enter a *caveat* for the king with the ordinary, that he does not give forth his institution to put the king again to his *quare impedit*. I have no more in present to say unto your Lordship more than that I wish you health, and constantly remain,

Your Lordship's very faithful
friend, and servant,

Dublin, this sixth
of April, 1637.

WENTWORTH.

LETTER XI.

From the same to the same.

My very good Lord,

The course settled by your Lordship for the salmon, we like very well, and will pursue it accordingly, in so much as is to be done here; Sir George Radcliffe writes to you particularly upon that subject, and so God speed it well. For Signor Clement let him go on without disturbance, for I would not have him to clamour and lay the fault upon me if the stone were not ready for the King's work; besides if it be not otherwise then the old wont, he must quickly leave the work for want of money; besides he can do no great harm to the quarry; but I pray you deal with the Captain as you and I purposed upon your last being at Dublin, and for the rest leave it to me; let the gentleman have for the present good words given him, and rather furtherance than hinderance from your Lordship, only let him work with his own tools, and not spoil mine. The Dean of Down * shall not pass any thing upon the commission of defective titles, till the Bishop be heard. I have writ the letters you desire; here you have them with their duplicates, that you may know what

* Rev. Dr. Coote.

you carry, and so God Almighty send you a good journey, and a safe return.

Your Lordship's most faithful friend and servant,

Naas, this 12th of September, 1637. WENTWORTH.

You are beholden to me for writing so many letters with my own hand, being here the busiest and pettisht creature about my building you ever saw, or read of in all your books. Your best way will be to be brought to kiss the King's hand by my Lord of Canterbury.

LETTER XII.

From the Lord Bishop of DERRY to Doctor COOTE *, Dean of Down.

Sir,

I have received yours of the 15th of January, and would not part with it for an £.100; you will hardly believe that your letters are so precious; but I will keep it as a monument of your gratitude and discretion. You call herein for an account in your letter, truly I cannot send it till the Lords Justices sign: but then you shall have it by a messenger on purpose; if it give you not content, blame yourself. And when you write

* After the Bishop's Impeachment in 1640, there was a petition presented to the House of Lords by this Dean of Down, which was ordered to be taken into consideration.

how dearly you have paid for the lease, I desire you to recollect yourself, and inform me in what coin it was, for in good soothe I remember not so much as one cracked groate that ever you disbursed about it. You tell me that for the time to come, neither I, nor any for me, shall let, set, or intermeddle with the tithes, or any thing that was the Countess of Tirconnel's—*Dura verba*; on the other side I tell you I will dispose of them, and for the time to come (you have been so thankful for the £.100 a year I have given you sometimes) you shall not meddle with a sheaf of them, (mark it, Sir) so long as the lease endures. Some other part of the Church shall fare the better for your disrespect. I am not bound to relieve you in those pinching necessities, as you call them, which your letter imply, who lose not only your friends, but your brothers by your disrespect. You tell me of my Lord Deputy, whose mind I know better than yourself. When your service to this Church and mine are laid together, I shall not need to appear hood-winked, 'tis your usual phrase—So God bless us from ingratitude.

Your neglected servant,

Jan. 27, 1639. JOH. DERENSIS.

LETTER XIII.

From Sir WILLIAM BOSWELL * to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My ever honored Lord!

The opportunity of this passage from Rotterdam to Dublin, invites me to write, but my present business will suffer me to appear only upon paper, and part for news from Dutch pen-men. Daniel Heinsius's Annotations upon the New Testament are printed to the end of the Acts: will be finished (Deo dante) by Easter; the correctors, printers, &c. employed about it having made oath, and received special command from the directors of the volume, not to let out, nor suffer to issue abroad, any sheet or piece thereof. Salmasius hath a Treatise in the press, *De Usura*, large and learned, which will shortly be out; and presently after, a Collation of the Hebrew and Roman Laws, by L'Empereur, Professor in Leyden of the Hebrew tongue, and against the Jews, which is all of worth I shall forward in that kind.

* He was Secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, Leiger Ambassador in Holland, and afterwards Leiger Ambassador there himself. He was an excellent scholar, an accomplished statesman; and to his negotiations England was indebted for almost all the assistance and civility she had from Holland during the reign of Charles I. It is said he died there about the year 1646-7, in the 54th year of his age.

Since the Prince of Orange's * sitting down before Breda, which he is likely to take before three weeks pass, the Spaniard hath taken in Venlo and Ruremonde, upon the Maes, the first of great importance by its situation, and passage out the Bril, not equal in worth unto Breda, yet sufficient to make the Cardinal † value his action equally in Spain, and check the reputation of these states in their conquest of Breda. About 10 days since, Col. Goring ‡ having the guard of the English in the approaches, was shot so dangerously cross the shin of his leg a little above his ancle, as the *Chirurgions* at first resolved to cut off his leg to save his life; but upon second thoughts, and some opposition by one of them against four, they forbare: and now thanks be to God, he is gotten out of danger of losing life or leg this bout: his excellent merits caused a great sorrow at his mis-

* The Prince of Orange, William II. after a siege of two months, took Breda, which he entered the 9th of October, just about three weeks after the date of this letter. Sir William Boswell took great pains in the business of the marriage of this Prince of Orange and the Princess Mary, which took place in Feb. 1640-1641.

† This year Cardinal Richelieu was very successful against Spain.

‡ Col. Goring, afterwards George Lord Goring. He served in Sir Francis and Sir Horace Vere's company in the Low Country wars, and behaved so well, that he attained to the command of the best regiment of foot, where he remained till Charles I. called him to command against the Scots. See Clarendon for a particular account of his conduct afterwards.

fortune, and now as great comfort in the hope of his recovery. At the same time Mons. Charnacè*, the French Ambassador, and also Colonel of a French regiment, having the guard on the French post, was shot through the head with a firelock, whereof he died within an hour after, without enjoying either speech or utterance, or understanding, after the blow. So little could his priviledge of public minister save his head, or Colonel. Blessed England, where we enjoy peace; and blessed (again and again) be the author thereof. Your Lordship will excuse my scribling in haste, and ever succour

Your Lordship's most faithful,
and humble servant,

Haghe, 16 Sept. 1637. WILL. BOSWELL.

LETTER XIV.

From the Lord Bishop of DERRY to JOHN SPOTTISWOOD †, Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

May it please your Grace,

Finding in my journey to Londonderry so fair an opportunity, I could not in gratitude and civility omit the expression of my thanks, and

* Mons. Charnacè was employed by the Cardinal in the year 1631, in concluding a peace between France and Sweden.

† Lord Clarendon speaks of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's as being a learned, wise, and pious man. he was appointed Chancellor of Scotland in 1634; the greatest office which had been in

faithful services to your grace by this gentleman, Colonel Steward. Mr, Cunningham is provided of a benefice not so good as I would wish, but yet, one that may hold life and soul together, as we say, untill he get one that he may live more comfortably upon, which I doubt not a short time will effect, after my Lord Deputy's return from his progress. I humbly thank your Grace for your high favour, the book of Common Prayer: glad I was to see it, and more glad to see it such as it is, to be envied in some things perhaps if one owned. I am meditating a journey into England, and hope to kiss your Grace's hands in the way, if my Lord Deputy's absence afford me so much leisure, whose commands I expect by the next. So wishing your Grace many happy days for the good of that Church, I desire to remain, Your Grace's faithful,

and humble servant,

Joh. Derensis.

Glasslough, Aug. 13, 1637.

Thus superscribed—

"To the most Reverend Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Saint Andrews his Grace, Lord Chancelor of the kingdom of Scotland, these *present.*"

the hands of a Churchman since the Reformation. His History of the Church of Scotland is well known, which was written by the command of James I. His being a Clergyman, and as such being made Chancellor, gave offence, says Whitelocke, to many:

LETTER XV.

From Lord Deputy WENTWORTH to my Lord Keeper COVENTRY.

May it please your Lordship,

This letter will be brought your Lordship by my Lord Bishop of Derry *, a personage whose learning, abilities, and good affections value him very much to as many as know him; and desires by me to become known to your Lordship. It seems there is one Mr. Bacon hath made him a defendant in the Star-chamber, and charged the Bishop with some *Yeomanly* language, uttered upon the serving and executing a Commission out of that Court. The truth is, the words are rather savouring of want of breeding, than to be heightened to a crime; yet, I am very certain the Bishop is a man more civil, and of better moderation, than that any such words could escape him. And the truth is, he tells me he is able to prove those words to be spoken by his fellow Commis-

He was brother of James Spottiswood, who was made Bishop of Clogher, and was author of a Treatise called St. Patrick's Purgatory: he died in 1644 at Westminster.

* The Reverend Mr. Garrard, in a letter to my Lord Deputy, mentions seeing the Bishop in London in the following November: "I see your Bishop of Derry here, Dr. Bramhall; a very able man I hear he is, and one told me he should be the Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

sioner, who doth indeed confess he spake them, and not the Bishop. The favour your Lordship shall be pleased to afford my Lord the Bishop, I shall, as I must do many particulars besides, acknowledge as your great goodness towards me, that, believe me, will not live longer than to be most perfectly your Lordship's

Most humbly to be commanded,

Naas, this 11th of September, 1637. WENTWORTH.

LETTER XVI.

From my Lord Deputy to the Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lord,

My Lady Loftus having now been sick of the small-pox a fortnight, this morning, I hear, is in very great danger, and feared she cannot recover, which I am most heartily and extreme sorry for, so as indeed it much indisposes me for the present to do any thing; and therefore you will excuse it, that I write not now by my own hand, as otherwise I should have done. And I do beseech your Lordship to be very especially careful of her Ladyship's commissions recommended unto you; the dispatch whereof I have so far made my own care, as I shall very heartily acknowledge to you the favorable and speedy assistance you

shall aford therein. Your Lordship's course taken and intended against the two packs of Rogues and petty Rebels there, I do both well approve of, and desire your Lordship it may effectually be pursued, thanking your Lordship for the advertisement thereof. And for the Clergy-man you have committed for his lewd praying for the prosperous success of Scotland in the maintenance of Religion, if there be sufficient good witness thereof, as it is likely there may be enow, I desire your Lordship, that he may forthwith be very safely conveyed up hither with sufficient proofs thereabouts, and examinations, if any be taken therein. When Dean Tilson's * letter for Elphin comes, which is not as yet, the Bishop of Ardagh's warrant, as is desired, shall be dispatched. So with my hearty recommendations to your Lordship, I rest your Lordship's

faithful friend and servant,

Dublin, this 7th of June, 1639. WENTWORTH.

* Henry Tilson was Dean of Christ Church, Chaplain to Lord Strafford, and consecrated Bishop of Elphin 23d September, 1639. He was born in Yorkshire, educated at Oxford, and for some time held the vicarage of Rochdale in his own county, before he was removed to Ireland.

LETTER XVII.

From Sir GEORGE WENTWORTH to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lord,

Sir George Radcliffe is now come over after a dangerous passage; news is very scarce, but that little that is, gives us nothing the better, nor much to the other side of good; we stand at gaze; only my Lord of Holland hath seen the army intrenched, it is reported, with a naked sword in his hand, sent a trumpet to the enemy to know their intention and was bid keep off, which he did*. It is by my Deputy's command that I should commit to your favour one Mr. Washington, my tutor, as one my Lord intends to dignify in the church, and make him his chaplain, and hope you will at this remove of Elphin mind my Lord of him, not forgetting Doctour Price. I find my Lord will disclose of nothing untill you be here. It hath pleased God to take my sister Loftus † to his mercy, which is as heavy an affliction as ever

* 1639, March 28. The King encamped within two miles of Berwick, and within view of the Scotch army.

† She died 27th May, 1639, and had by her husband, Sir Robert Loftus, one son and one daughter, the former of whom dying young, the latter became heir; and was married to Richard Lennard Barret, of Bell-house, in the County of Essex, Esq. to whom she carried a considerable estate at Clones, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. Lady Loftus was daughter of

I received any, but with patience it is submitted unto. I am within few days for England, where I expect to have my grief renewed, by a sad sister of her's, and wife of mine. God grant us all patience, and comfort one of another, for with a more sorrowful haste I never left any place. "Leves loquuntur curæ, ingentes stupent."

Your truly affectionate friend,
and humble servant,

Dublin, the 19th of June, 1639. G. WENTWORTH.

The following Postscript was added by my Lord Deputy his Brother:

My Lord, We owe all the possible care that can be to the children of my Lady Loftus, owe it to her Ladyship's great obligations put upon us, owe it to her memory, and myself to her trust and desire that I should so do, near the time it pleased God to take her to himself. And, therefore, I do most earnestly beseech your Lordship to see that business of the college lease settled before you stir

Sir Francis Ruishe, of Castle-Jordan, and sister of Lady Wentworth, wife of Sir George. Archdale in a note says, Sir Francis Ruishe, of Ruish-Hall, in the Queen's County, and of Castle-Jordan, died in 1623, and had issue Thomas, who died unmarried, and three daughters who became coheirs; and were, Elenor, married to Sir Robert Loftus, eldest son of Adam, Viscount Ely, whose death is mentioned in the above letter; Mary married to Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath; and Anne married to Sir George Wentworth, which, tho' not mentioned by Archdale, must have been the case.

out of those parts, for if you intrust it with any other, I cannot hope for any good to be done in it. Nothing done for myself can be so acceptable to me as this will be, and therefore I am confident you will deny yourself a little to your own occasions to the satisfaction of

Your Lordship's most faithful
friend and servant,
WENTWORTH.

LETTER XVIII.

From Archbishop LAUD to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

S: in Xp̃o.

My very good Lord,

I am very glad you are safe come into Ireland; but that you should venture to be twice beaten back upon those rough seas, was neither my command nor council. My Lords of the Council here are now thinking apon a new supply to S. Paul's *, and as soon as ever that is begun, my Lord Deputy shall be sure to hear of me with the first. As for the money sent by Mr.

* In consequence of the resolutions taken in 1620 by James I. to repair the Cathedral of St. Paul's, the celebrated Inigo Jones was appointed to the work, and the first stone was laid by Laud in 1633.

Culme *, the party trusted here hath been with me, and so soon as the money is paid in, and that I can see a discharge, I will write an answer to the Dean of S. Patrick's and give him thanks. My Lord, I thank you heartily for your *Lenten* present †. The salmon and the eels I have received, but not the herrings, which makes me think they were not sent together in the same vessel; and I am the more sorry the herrings are not come, because those which we have here, are stark nought. The salmon and the eels are so lately come, that I cannot yet send you word how they prove. But if this letter go not suddenly away, you shall have it in a Postscript; for the mean time I pray, commend me to my Lord Deputy, and tell him that I have oftentimes purposed to write to him about his Martinmass

* A note on the margin by the Archbishop.—"The money is paid in, but the honest man that is trusted here with the paying of it, desires to send the acquittances himself to the Dean of St. Patrick's, which I am well content with. So you may commend me to the Dean with thanks, and I will not write."

† In a letter from the Archbishop to the Lord Deputy, dated Dec. 29, 1638, his Grace says, "Tis well that your hunting hath not made you forget your fishing; but I somewhat fear, if it be yet to come from Galway, it will hardly get hither by *Lent*, and it is the best *Lent* Provision that ever I met with, next to old *Sir John Ling*."

In answer to this letter my Lord Deputy says, "My hunting has not made me forget my fishing; I have good store for you on the way from Galway," &c. So that between the Bishop of Derry and my Lord Deputy, the Archbishop must have been well supplied with *Lenten presents*.

Beef, but still forgot it. It was the worst that ever I tasted*; and you may tell him, if he does not take order to send me better, I will not believe that there's any good in Yorkshire. I am very glad to hear, that since my Lord Primate had a mischance by his coach, he caught no harm by it; and for the rest, I shall leave it to my Lord Deputy and you; and secure myself that it will be done *sine strepitu*. Now for your merry suit, which may perchance end in earnest; I will take my first opportunity to speak with Dr. Guin, somewhat afar off, and see what he will say to me, and then come closer to him as I see cause. But in the mean time I must desire you to send me present word, how I shall be inabled for proof against him, in case he stand out resolutely against me, "That the Church of S. Culy is within the act of dissolution." I am glad my Lord is pleased to be so mindful of the Provost and his brother. I hope they will deserve both such preferment as he shall think them fit for, and I shall concur most willingly, if it be such as I may serve them in. Since my Lord imploys you so thick upon your return, I shall be content to stay for the account of Restitutions to the Church, till leisure will give you leave to send it me perfect. Only I could be content, you would add to every particular the year of our Lord in which it was done,

* And in a letter of the Archbishop's to the Lord Deputy, he says, in speaking of this Beef, that "it was as hard as the very horn the old Runt wore when she lived."

which I think you may easily do. I did not think I should have received any news from Ireland *concerning Witches*. But if my Lord fall to conjuring of them, I make no doubt but I shall quickly hear more. Your mentioning of my Lord's forwardness to St. Paul's, makes me think farther of that business; and you may tell my Lord from me, that when I send to him for his second £.100, I will desire him to take care, that yourself, and such other Englishmen as are Bishops there, and likewise your Master of the Rolls *, and your Secretary †, and such other English as are of the Council there, or in places of Judicature, may contribute, as well as his Lordship: and I hope there's none of you will refuse me in this motion. So wishing you all happiness and health, I leave you to God's blessed protection, and rest your Lordship's

very loving friend and brother,

Lambeth, Feb. 17, 163$\frac{7}{8}$. W. CANT.

Since I writ this, I have spoken to Dr. Guin about the Church of S. Culy at Holyhead; and he confirms 'tis his, and withall hath told me what he means to do with it, which is, that he will take direction from the Diocesan what is fit for him to add for maintenance of the incumbent for ever; and that addition he will make. The rest of the means he intends to settle upon Jesus

* Sir Christopher Wandesford. † Sir George Radcliffe.

College in Oxford, which is a Welch foundation there, and needs it. So you see he intends the public in it; but yet if there be any strong title against it that you know, it is not amiss you impart it to me, that so Dr. Gwin may resolve either to make it Church work that way which the title leads to, or make his present title certain to the good works intended by him.

Thus superscribed—

"To the Rt. Reverend Father in God
my very good Lo. and Brother the
Lo. Bp. of Derry in Ireland. These."

LETTER XIX.

From the same to the same.

S. in Xp̃o.

My very good Lord,

I shall expect the beginning of the exact account you promise of the Church of Ireland this vacation; and should be very glad it might not be only a beginning, but a full account to this present, if it may be. But whatever you send shall be welcome, till more come; only I pray keep a copy of both, that you may know exactly where you leave, and that you may have it safe in case the copy you send to me should miscarry. I make no doubt but it will please *God and the*

King, to give you good content in the way of service you now are. And for my Lord Deputy and myself, I think you are sure enough of both of us. And howsoever, I am of the same opinion I was, that you are not to think of a private life, but must make a contentment to yourself out of the public as well as you can. I thank your Lordship for your respect to my kinswoman Mrs. Browne; and if your Lordship and my Lord Deputy do think her daughter will be a fit match for Mr. Howlett, I shall easily rest satisfied: and am very glad to hear that Mr. Howlett * is a man of that temper and moderation that you express in your letters. But for my own part, I have never been a medler in marriages, and do not mean to begin now.

For the Provost †, the motion of his keeping the College, tho' he was a Bishop, proceeded

* I believe the Mr. Howlett mentioned by the Archbishop had been the Bishop's tutor at Cambridge, and was then in Ireland, where he was well provided for by his pupil, according to the account given by Dr. Lloyd in his book of Worthies. In the Biographia Britannica, Hulet is the name of his tutor at Cambridge, the same perhaps as Howlett.

† Mr. Chappel became Provost in 1634, and continued Provost after his acceptance of the Bishoprics of Corke and Ross, contrary to the statutes. This is enumerated among the grievances of the nation in 1640. He died in 1649, after many sufferings between the Rebellions of Ireland and England. He was tutor to Milton at Christ's-college, Cambridge, and was, says Symmons, the reputed author of the *Whole Duty of Man*.

originally from my Lord Deputy, and not from me. And there is no man that loves the Church, but hath great reason to observe him, and give him all the content he can in his just desires. And if it appear to him, that the dispensation will not serve, I promise you, absolutely for my part, I will not take away the statute. I have written to my Lord again about it, and there leave him free to do whatsoever he shall find best and fittest. For two Bishops being of the Committee for Plantations, you may let it rest if you please; for I am clearly of opinion as well as you, there will be little use of them in my Lord Deputy's time, for he will supply all defects that way. But for after-times, tho' this would have been a good example, yet they will be regulated according to the Deputy's there, and his disposition toward the Church: and therefore that must be left to God's blessing, and I will trouble you no farther in this particular. I like the clause * well you desire should be added to the minutes of those letters which are for Bishops, and I shall deliver a note concerning it in writing to W. Raylton †, that so it may be put in practice upon the next opportu-

* Added by the Archbishop in the margin:—"You shall do well to acquaint my Lord Deputy with this clause, that it may not be strange to him, when the letters come."

† William Raylton is often mentioned in Lord Strafford's letters, whose agent he was: he is frequently mentioned in the letters just published by Dr. Whitaker, and always with respect. Sir G. Radcliffe writes, "Mr. Raylton is very diligent in your business," &c.

nity, and so after to continue in use. For your Brother I have heard no more speech at the Council table since I writ last. So that if the Gentlemen of Cheshire stir not, it may be that business may die. I have nothing else to trouble you with, but to thank you for your love and respect to myself. So I leave you to God's protection, and rest your Lordship's loving friend and brother,

Croydon*, W. CANT.

Aug. 11, 1638.

Under the superscription is written, in my Lord Deputy's hand, the following apology:

"In truth, my Lord, thoughe I opened this letter inawares, taking it to have been for myself, yet I only reade two or three of the first lines, when finding my mistake I gave over."

LETTER XX.

From Mr. WANDESFORD†, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

May it please your Lordship,

We have no news since you left us. The business of the Chancellor remains as it was, doubt-

* Croydon is a town in Surrey, about ten miles South of London, where was the seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

† Sir Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, 22d March, 1634, 9th of Charles I. He was afterwards Lord Deputy. The late Earl of Wandesford was his descendant, whose daughter, the present Countess Dowager of Ormond, inherits his estates.

ful what he will do; we hear nothing from him publickly, only the Primate (who communicates most with him) saith, he will petition this afternoon for his liberty, which hitherto he hath not done. We hear no more what is done about the Scotish business; only bless yourself from them, for you hear what an inquisition passed upon Mr. Thorpe *, my Lord Deputy's chaplain, in his passage hither; had the Bishop of Derry been there, he had scaped with the loss of his garments. In earnest you must be careful of yourself, and be aware of those of that disposition in your northern parts. God knows how far the like fury may transport them also. I pray God bless you. The death of my niece will, I suppose, hasten my sister into England. Be pleased, I pray your Lordship, to settle the accounts betwixt her and me, and to know when she will have the money in England. I cannot pay them till May next out of my rents there. My Lord Deputy hath not been well since you went, a fit of the stone gives him severe pain. To-morrow his Lordship is for Castle Jordan, on Saturday at Naas, from thence to *Coshawe* † during pleasure. My family and yours,

* In a letter from Sir George Wentworth to the Bishop, dated Aug. 1638, he says, "I make no question but you have heard of Mr. Thorpe's coming through Scotland: they put things home. You would be well used there I warrant you."

† In a letter from Archbishop Laud to the Lord Deputy, his Grace says, "I am glad *Cosha* is such a fine mountainous solitary place, and gives you such content." It is frequently men-

thank God, are well. Farewell, God bless your Lordship. Your Lordship's most affectionate faithful servant,

August 7, 1638. CHR. WANDESFORDE.

LETTER XXI.

From the same to the same.

May it please your Lordship,

I approve well of your resolution to forbear your bargain of Moylough, doubtless no other will be forward to deal in it. Mr. staid in expectation of the King's letter for the Bishopric, but now I will send him away, for the King moveth the Bishop of Ross in Scotland for the man; yet so as, if my Lord Deputy will hold him to his former consent for our Dean *, he shall stand; this my Lord Deputy referreth to his Majesty, but with such an insinuation for the Dean as I think

tioned by Lord Strafford, who dates several of his letters from it, and in one of them calls it the Park of Parks. Fairwood house, where he resided when in that part of the County of Wicklow, was at a short distance from Tinehely, a small post-town, about forty miles from Dublin. The adjacent hills, and indeed that whole district, were then covered with the fine Shillela oaks, so justly celebrated in former days. Lord Strafford's estates in the County of Wicklow belong now to the Earl Fitzwilliam, his illustrious descendant.

* Dean of Christ Church. Dr. Tilson was made the Bishop.

he will carry: but not a word of this to any creature. His Majesty is not in Scotland, as we supposed, but gone back to London as we hear; but this also we conceal. You may by this guess how things go in Scotland, certainly very ill. Little hope of accommodation. These insolencies are almost as high as ever, not to be endured. Imagine what will follow. I am afraid our latter days will be more troublesome than our former. God give safety and peace to his Majesty and his affairs. My Lord Deputy purposeth to go to Fairwood * this next week, and I to Idoughe, but long there I cannot stay: the prosecution of the plantations calls me back, which we now intend diligently. My Lord, God bless you, and restore you to us again in health. Farewell, I am, as you know, your Lordship's

most faithful humble servant,

July 24, 1639. CHR. WANDESFORDE.

Sir William Usher died yesterday.

LETTER XXII.

From the same to the same.

May it please your Lordship,

Your's of the 27th comes to my hands this afternoon, when I am making ready to go to-

* See Note to the last Letter.

wards Idoughe * early in the morning. The settlement for the Clergy, I am afraid, cannot be done as you desire, for we have given over sitting at the table till Michalmas, yet I will secure my Lord in it before I go, and if the answer be worth your trouble, you shall find it here in these before they are sealed. There is no time yet to move one word in that concerning the Bishops of Scotland, for I have reason to believe nothing concerning Ross is known to the Archbishop of Canterbury: hereafter I will find means to enlarge you in this particular, but for the present it is not to be taken notice of, neither can more be done in that than is already. It seems you have heard of the *Counter-scuffle*, for indeed the town speaks more of it than friends may, for all the parties are close to me. In a word never man had greater advantage over another than C. had

* *Idoughe*, or *Edoughe*, anciently called Brennan, in the County of Kilkenny, which was conveyed by Letters Patent of Charles I. to Lord Deputy Wandesford. See Carte, vol. I. p. 116.

In a letter from Lord Strafford to the Earl of Ormond, dated Tower, 17 Dec. 1640, he says, in speaking of my Lord Marshal's opposition to Ormond: "he (Lord Marshal, Earl of Arundel) hath not got *Edoughe* off his stomach either to your Lordship or me."

In a letter from Sir C. Wandesforde to Sir G. Radcliffe, he says, "If the business of *Idough* come in your way, I am most confident you will be mindful of it: and if you can handsomely learn whether certain men, especially one Richard Butler, employed by the natives as agents, be attending upon Arundel House, you will tell me what you hear." June 23, 1638.

over R.; not for spirit alone, but for the discretionary part; and had not the master of the house where it happened kept C. in awe, he had left him dead upon the place, for his sword was advanced in his hand ready for execution; but in a brave manner C. said to the other, thank him (meaning Sir G. R. *) for thy life. This is indeed a gallant story, if you heard it all, but the sport is, all the footmen in town talk of it, and yet none of the parties will acknowledge it. The victory against Gallas † was certain and great. The Swedish party are strong in Germany. We yet know not whether his Majesty is in England or Scotland. My service to Mrs. Bramhall; she was gone before I heard, so you must excuse my not taking leave. My Lord, God give you strength herewith. I am,

Your Lordship's most faithful servant,

July 28, 1639. CHR. WANDESFORDE.

By my Lord Deputy's directions, I leave the papers for the quarter past with Sir Paul Davis.

* Sir George Radcliffe.

† In a letter from Lord Deputy Wentworth to Sir Christopher Wandesford, dated London, 25 July, 1640, he says, "We speak of the Duke of Lorraine and *Galas*, their falling into France by another quarter; which if they do, they will distress France more this summer, than France did them the last."

LETTER XXIII.

From Dr. JAMES USHER *, Primate of Ireland, to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My very good Lord,

I joyed much to receive a letter written with your own hand, after so dangerous an accident, and so much the more, that I understood thereby, what good use you have made of that fatherly chastisement, wherewith it hath pleased God (with so gracious an event) to visit you, for the continuance of whose blessings toward you my prayers shall never be wanting. The public troubles that are feared from Scotland, begin now to drown all the thoughts we have had either of our own, or our friends private grievances. The first day of July came out that Protestation † of the Covenanters, which manifested how guilefully they have circumvented their good King with a sem-

* This learned and pious Prelate was born in Dublin 1580, was made Bishop of Meath in 1621, and Primate in 1624; he died in March 1655-6. Cromwell was proud of expressing his regard for so great and good a man, and took care that a competent allowance was made him.

† The Solemn League and Covenant.

blance of a pretended peace. The 29th of the same month, at four of the clock in the morning, his Majesty went in poste from Barwick, and afterwards rested at Theobalds, whence he now (with safety of his sacred person) expecteth the issue of that confused assembly, which is to begin on Monday next. In that same month of July, victorious Duke Bernard * died of a burning fever. Yesterday I received the first entire copy of my book †, and I now give order that one of them shall be presently sent down unto you. How my woods of the Lisson are used, your Lordship may see by the inclosed letter of Mr. Chambers. Whether that Mr. Church which he speaketh of be the man whom your Lordship committed the care of marking the trees unto, I know not; and thus doth Sir Thomas Staples serve his own turn sure enough; but for the payment of his rent, returneth me for answer, that there is no money in the country. I should take it for a great favour at his hands, that I should have no rent paid me at all, and that he would leave my woods entire and unwasted unto my successor. Whereof I know your Lordship will have a care also, when God shall restore you unto your perfect strength: for

* Duke Bernard of Saxony. He was esteemed one of the greatest Captains of the age, and died at Neubourg on the Rhine, 18 July, 1639.

† In this year Archbishop Usher published in Dublin, his celebrated and long expected work, intitled, "*Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*," which he dedicated to Charles I.

which none shall more heartily pray than,

Your Lordship's most faithful
friend and loving brother,

Termon-feckin*, JA. ARMACHANUS.

Aug. 10, 1639.

Thus superscribed:—

To the Right Reverend Father
in God, my very good Lord
and brother, the Lo. Bishop
of Derrye, These DD.

LETTER XXIV.

From Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

May it please your Lordship,

My absence from hence these 3 weeks caused my so long silence, and it falls out to be at a time when affairs are great and weighty. You hear of my Lord Deputy going to England by Sir George Radcliffe. He tells me that he advised your Lordship to come up, whereof I made a great scruple; but when I find by *Sir John Clot-*

* *Termon-feckin,* or *Terfeckan,* a palace belonging to the See of Armagh; it is in the County of Lowth, barony of Ferrard, and about three miles and a half from Drogheda; a Monastery was founded here in the year 665. Usher was the last Primate who made it his residence.

worthy *, that you are able to go to Derry, I am in hope to see your Lordship here shortly; but it is under such a safe caution for your coming, that I dare not say I wish it absolutely. My Lord purposeth to go about Tuesday next to take the sword the beginning of the next week, but I think he cannot be soon ready. The Letter for the dean of Christ's Church is come at last by the packet on Wednesday. I had much to say to you, more than I can think fit to write. The business of Scotland I fear is very bad still. I pity the state of that Church extremely, and not of that only. The business of my Lord Chancellor, *we fear*, carries my Lord over: his Lordship is at liberty to go when he hath answered the charge, which I believe, seeing the Deputy goes, he will be slow to do. My wife hath been at Chester this fortnight, and I expect her, and two of my poor Danby's † children, the first wind. My Lord Dillon ‡ and myself are to be Justices. Your fellow Commissioners (it seems) act their parts well.

* Sir John Clotworthy, ancestor to the present Earl of Massareene in Ireland. He is mentioned particularly by Lord Clarendon in his Account of the First Debate in the House of Commons, November 1640, when he followed Pym in his Recapitulation of Grievances, and the Mal-administration of Lord Strafford in Ireland. He was one of Lord Strafford's greatest enemies.

† Carte, in his Life of the Duke of Ormond, mentions a Mr. Danby, who was knighted with Mr. George Wentworth, by Lord Wentworth the day he was sworn in as Lord Deputy.

‡ Robert, Lord Dillon, of Kilkenny West, and Sir C. Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, Lords Justices, sworn Sept. 12, 1639.

My Lord, I could wish I might be longer than I dare be. God Almighty bless you with health and strength. Farewell. I am,

Your Lordship's most
affectionate faithful servant,

Aug. 30, 1639. CHR. WANDESFORDE.

LETTER XXV.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

Your procession of horse and foot about *Fawne** is a discreet act, and so shall it be to incite all the country about you to do the like. There be, you know, in the six Counties of the North, some considerable number of men and arms (I suppose) about 4000 to be found and provided by the planters and servitors, the ordering whereof hath been committed to one Gryme. He now gives me a list of the defects; we know not well what to direct, for considering most of them are of the Scotch nation, I know not whether it may be safe to compel them to provide more arms—let me have your opinion. I like not this tumultuary quarrelling in the markets; for

* Otherwise, I believe, called *Fahan*, six miles North-west of Derry, on Loughswilly, in Inishowen. Here was formerly a noble Monastery, and at this time must have been the residence of the Bishops of Derry.

God sake settle some discreet course with Sir W. Stewart, and the rest for the preservation of the like, lest the humor proceed too far. Some course shall be thought of for watch, and beacons to be set up, and your Lordship shall hear from me about it. The King's pinnace, the Whelp, and one other ship, is now upon your coast; that of the gallies shall be thought of. There is a course taken for the Scotchmen to trade upon security. By letters two days since, we understand my Lord Lieutenant is better than he was, but that his looseness and gout trouble him still, yet so as he goeth abroad. The Parliament begun something roughly. The Commons desired a conference with the Lords upon three things: 1st. Concerning Religion; 2d. To secure their property in their goods and estates; 3dly. To obtain a pardon from the King for what should be spoken in Parliament. The King understanding this, came the next morning to the Lords house, and expressed so much there, that the Lords resolved to treat upon the supply before these things were to be thought of. This the Commons disliked, and desired a second conference, which was not disclosed the 28th of April, when our letters came away; but our author hoped the Commons would be drawn to comply with the opinion of the Lords. In the mean time here is a printed declaration set out by the King, "wherein narratively all that happened since the pacification at Barwick, is set forth, what the articles then agreed upon were,

wherein broken by the Covenanters, what hath been treated by these Petitioners since with his Majesty:" in all which the King's cause hath gained very much, and the treason of the other party fully discovered, particularly in a short letter which they writ to the French King, which is printed in French and English, and the conclusion expresses a resolution to reduce them by force, unless they submit, in which case mercy is tendered unto them. The subjects of England are exhorted to supply this occasion by the example of Ireland, which is set down. This is all I know for the present. God bless us all, farewell.

Your Lordship's most
affectionate servant,

Dublin, May 7, 1640. CHR. WANDESFORDE.

The consideration of Captain Benson must be left to the Earl of Ormond, who disposeth of those offices; I will recommend him to his Lordship, but I fear all places are disposed of.

Since the other part was writ, I received this morning a packet from my Lord of the 2d of this month, whereby I perceive his looseness and gout continue still*, but in no such extremity but that he is able to go abroad every day, and I understand the service he doth at this time is admirable. The Commons are unruly, like to be dis-

* In a letter from Sir C. Wandesforde to Sir G. Radcliffe, dated the following month, in speaking of this illness of Lord Strafford, he says, "God Almighty restore his Lordship to health: Prayer is now all the service we can perform."

solved, for they will needs have their grievances (the same they call such which I mentioned before) first treated of before supply. The Lords are of the contrary opinion; hereupon they differ, and the King required them to give a peremptory answer, whether they would supply or not in the present. Of this they took time to give answer till Monday last: in the mean time they did sit all Saturday advising upon it till 6 o'clock at night. What is done we know not (for the messenger came away before they did rise), but we have no great hope left that they will do reason; but I doubt the House is dissolved before this time *. The meeting of the army is to be put off for a month both here and in England, though we give other reasons in the proclamation, which you shall have shortly afterwards, for it is printing, yet we cannot make provisions sooner.

Farewell, yours,

May 8, 1640. CHR. WANDES.

* 1640, May 5, Parliament dissolved.

LETTER XXVI.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

I have received this day letters of the 13 and of the 21 of this month, which assure me of my Lord Lieutenant's perfect recovery; so perfect, Sir G. Radcliffe writes, that he hath not seen him better these seven years. No certain day yet appointed for his coming out, but I suppose he is upon his way by this time. Sir George was to come forth upon Thursday last.

This great action of war proceeds still: moneys are had out of £.1,390,000 of bullion, which the Merchants of London brought to the Mint. They are content to lend the same to the King for present supply.

The Queen safely delivered of a son, who is christened the Duke of Glocester *. Thus wishing your Lordship all good health, I rest

Your Lordship's
affectionate faithful servant,
CHR. WANDESFORDE.

Dublin,
July 27, 1640.

* Henry, third son of Charles the First and Henrietta. He was born at Oatlands, July 8, 1640. He was declared, by his Royal Father, Duke of Gloucester, and Earl of Cambridge; and was so styled in 1641; but not created Duke till May 13, 1659. He died in 1660, s. p.

LETTER XXVII.

From the same to the same *. ...

May it please your Lordship,

If what you write of the Scotch Meeting be true, the business will be soon ended, but I fear they have too much encouragement to proceed from the unreadiness they find in us to assail them. This copy of a Petition styled as you see, I found yesterday walking up and down this town. If it be true, as I believe it to be, it is an untoward expression of their grievances, and portends no good. I have not heard a word since my last out of England: this deep silence makes me suspect things are not so well as we could wish them. All the comfort is, my Lord † proceeds on to his strength, thank God. Thus wishing your Lordship all happiness, I remain your Lordship's

most affectionate humble servant,

Dublin, CHR. WANDESFORDE.
August 14, 1640.

* Sir Christopher Wandesforde was at this time Lord Deputy in the absence of Lord Strafford.

† Lord Strafford, whose troubles soon after, and the apprehensions of those which were like to ensue in Ireland, as well as in England, affected the writer of this letter so much, that he died suddenly the December following, universally lamented, says Carte, as a man of great prudence, moderation, virtue, and integrity.

LETTER XXVIII.

From Mr. GEORGE CARR * to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

May it please your Lordship,

The departure of the bearer prevents me to give your Lordship any advertisement of news, better or worse, touching my Lord, in regard there hath come no Packet from the other side, since the last brought by Mr. Smith touching the settlement of this Government in the Lords Justices. Only we have it reported that my Lord Justice Dillon is to be called over to the other side, and Sir John Borlase † to be, in his stead, the other Justice here. Commission for this, they say, comes by a packet which is yet at Holly-head. The ground of this change, they say, is

* Mr. George Carr is frequently mentioned in Lord Strafford's letters, and also in Dr. Whitaker's Collection just published. In a letter from Sir C. Wandesforde to Sir G. Radcliffe, he is mentioned with great respect in the following terms: "What I write of Mr. Carr, I protest, the man deserves, and a thousand times more, for I hold him very worthy of great estimation, and encouragement."

† The Government of Ireland was abandoned to Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase, two Puritan Lords Justices, without abilities or character, and full fraught with that party virulence, which is readily imbibed by men of mean understandings, and illiberal principles. Leland.

upon some complaints made by the Committee that went from hence against the Lord Dillon. I have seen the complaints, and they seem very trivial*; besides his Lordship hath not been required to make any defence. So as I cannot see any reason to credit this report further than that it is so general upon some letters brought over. There is nothing to sway our belief touching my Lord, save saying that it is believed on the other side that his Lordship is in no danger, and other reports otherwise. They say that all particular Committees there, were, a fortnight since, suspended for fourteen days, that the business of state might be wholly that time agitated. Whereupon it is imagined, that my Lord's trial would be this last week; but of this we shall hear very shortly, and then I hope nothing discomfortable on that behalf; my Lord's Council, as I hear, being very confident. I hear Sir George Radcliffe is removed from the Gatehouse to the Fleet, which is the better Prison of the two, but no charge against him as yet. One there is against my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as is re-

* The Irish Committee, says Leland, proceeded to remonstrate against Lord Dillon, as a person unfit to be entrusted with the administration of Irish government; and Charles listened to their frivolous objections. In a letter from Sir C. Wandesforde to Sir G. Radcliffe, dated in the June following, he says, in speaking of Lord Dillon, "We now find your absence (Sir G. Radcliffe was then in London) in the House; and were not the cause of the King supported by my Lord Dillon, I know not what would become of us."

ported, but I have not seen it. I would gladly have staid this bearer, till the packet came over, which must be here before Wednesday next, or else the Parliament here cannot be continued: they say this packet brings authority in that behalf for confirmance thereof; but the winds are yet extreme high and cross, unless this rain alter them. When the Packet comes, if any thing worth the advertisement, your Lordship shall have it. So daily praying for happy news, I present my humble service to your Lordship, &c.

GEORGE CARRE.

Dublin, this 23d
of January, 1640.

I hear there is lately come over to England an Ambassador from France, demanding performance of former conditions upon the sudden coming over, and that the King's army in the North are doubted that they will disband, and that, thereupon, the English begin to be more jealous of the Scots, but no certainty, and therefore your Lordship will burn this scribble.

LETTER XXIX.

From the same to the same.

May it please your Lordship,

My Lord Dillon hath received a particular letter from his Majesty, acknowledging his faithfulness in his service, and that it is without any diminution of his Majesty's esteem, that he is now called over to the other side, so as upon his repair to the other side, Sir John Borlase is appointed to be joined with the Lord Justice Parsons, as Lords Justices here. I believe they will have the same instructions given them by the Council here, that was at last concluded upon for my Lord Dillon and Sir William Parsons, and there they are left at large for disposing of Church Livings, saving my Lord Lieutenant's right in all things: but they being here upon the place, if they should not advertise my Lord first (as I believe they will) upon any avoidance, my Lord's disposal will come too late. This I thought fit to advertise your Lordship of, to make what use thereof your Lordship thinks good. I do believe the inclosed will give your Lordship full account of my Lord's business on the other side. My letters give very good hopes in that particular, and that all will conclude with his Lordship's safety, which God Almighty grant, as my confidence is

he will; for I believe on all hands that his Lordship's *chiefest friends* (your Lordship will imagine whom I mean) are very constant *, as in truth his Lordship's faith and zeal most justly deserve. Thus with my own most humble respects to your Lordship, I rest, your Lordship's humbly

to be commanded,

Dublin Castle, GEORGE CARR †.
9 of February, 1640.

I beg leave to insert a clause, which I received in a letter from Lord Baltinglass last night. viz. "I trust my Lord of Derry and you amongst you look to the rents of Glaslough: pray you write me word how that business stands, and how my rents are paid in all places." My Lord, in other parts of this letter I find extreme comfortable hopes that all will go well with my Lord ‡; that his Lordship (to tell it your Lordship in your ear) trusts extremely well of his cause, having God and the King on his side, and the Lord's house fairly inclined towards him. There came likewise a Signet Letter in my Lord's behalf, to stay all accounts to the King from his Lordship till an end

* The event proved the contrary.

† In a letter from Lord Strafford to Sir Adam Loftus, dated Feb. 4, 1640, he says, "Pray assist George Car with your counsel in things that he may move you in concerning me."

In a letter from Sir George Radcliffe to the Marquis of Ormond, he desires him to take George Carr into his care and protection: which letter is dated 18 Nov. 1643.

‡ Lord Strafford.

of this business. There likewise came a Letter to my Lords Justices, and to be communicated to the Council, under the King's own hand, in my Lord's special favour. Likewise a Signet Letter authorising my Lord to dispose of his lands here in Ireland, notwithstanding his Lordship's accusation, or what may follow thereon. My Lord,

I am, your Lordship's most humble servant,

16 February. G. CARR.

LETTER XXX.

From the Bishop of DERRY to his Wife, Mrs. BRAMHALL.

My dearest Joy,

Thou mayest see by my delay in writing, that I am not willing to write while things are in those conditions *. But shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive ill? He

* 1640, 27 February, Committee appointed to draw up a Charge of Impeachment against the Lord Chancellor, Sir Richard Bolton, John Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir Gerard Lowther, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir George Radcliffe. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice entered into recognisances. Sir George Radcliffe was in England. The Bishop of Derry remained in confinement till 1644, when he was discharged. They were all impeached, to deprive Lord Strafford of the benefit of their testimony, particularly of that of Sir George Radcliffe, who was the best qualified to assist him on his trial.

gives and takes away, blessed be his holy name! I have been near a fortnight at the black rod, charged with a treason. Never any man was more innocent of that foul crime*; the ground is only my reservedness. God in his mercy, I do not doubt, will send us many merry and happy days together after this, when this storm is blown over. But this is a time of humiliation for the present. By all the love between us, I require thee that thou do not cast down thyself, but bear it with a chearful mind, and trust in God that he will deliver us. I send all the horses down except mine own nag, which John Field looks to. I would have thee to come up, and only Isabell † with thee, and two servants. I hope by that time you come to Dublin all things will be cleared. Whatsoever monies Thomas Rowth hath, bring up with thee, for we shall have need of all and more. In thy absence and mine, let my sister govern the house at Fawne, and live privately there; I know Mrs. Wandesforde will assist her. Give Thomas Rowth charge in your absence and mine to take care of the husbandry at Fawne,

* His enemies examined all his actions minutely, and could not find the slightest trace of private advantage to sully the purity of his character. He defied them to shew where he had received so much as a pair of gloves by any part of his conduct. Finding themselves unable to prove any thing particular against him, the prosecution was dropped, and their malice over-ruled by the authority of the King.

† His daughter Isabell, afterwards wife to Sir James Graham.

and desire Captain Vaughan to occupy it; I believe he will do so much for me. I send you a copy of the charge; my Lord Chancellor * and the Chief Justice † believe it not to be of any great moment. I suppose the Archdeacon ‡ will come up with you, his own business requires it. If he do not, send to Thomas Halley to come along with you. My blessing on the children; my love to all my sisters, and all our friends. God Almighty send us a speedy and an happy meeting.

Your loving and faithful husband,

March 12, 1640. JOH. DERENSIS.

Sweet Heart, upon some better consideration let Thomas Halley come with you, not the Archdeacon. Put up all the plate into a great trunk, and when you come leave the key of it with my sister.

Thus superscribed—

"To my dear and loving wife Mrs. Ellen Bramhall at Derry," These.

* Sir Richard Bolton. † Sir Gerard Lowther.

‡ Edward Stanhope, Archdeacon of Derry. In the following year, I see a petition of his referred to the consideration of the Committee of Grievances.

LETTER XXXI.

From Sir GEORGE WENTWORTH to the Bishop of DERRY.

My Lord,

I have not written unto you since my coming hither, which I shall not pardon myself for, and if you be more charitable, I have still the more to thank you for. Sir, We hear nothing here but that the war continues, to which there is more want of money than men, and if the former be supplied as they say it will, the latter cannot fail, and the good effects of both will, I hope, by God's blessing, not be found wanting to the honour, good, and quiet of King and Country. The report is, that the Spaniards make large offers of supply, but the performance is doubted: the common sort here affects not that nation like those in Ireland, nor do they like they should be trusted at any time; for all that, I wish we had their money *, for there is want of it for the present, though for the future they say there is enough. 5000 arms have been taken, bound for Scotland, with amunition, and some field pieces; in lieu of this they threaten to attempt upon England, and be as great Lords here, as they take themselves

* At this time a loan of 40,000 pounds was extorted from the Spanish Merchants, who had bullion in the Tower, exposed to the attempts of the King.

to be there, but this frights not. The Convocation hath concluded their work with his Majesty's approbation, and now sent them to York to have them done there; only one Bishop refused to sign them, and was sent into the Tower for it. These constitutions, they say, are very much agreeing with the complaints of these times, yet all the Civilians made complaint against some thing done in these contraries, to his Majesty, at the Council Board, when Sir Henry Martin appeared but came away not well pleased, and so the business remains unaltered. There was one Bishop Mainwaring *, mightily complained of in the higher House of Parliament, and the noise goes that the displeasure was so great at him here, as he is to be removed into Ireland; the truth of this I cannot affirm, though there may be probability in it. My Lord Primate † is very much followed here upon Sundays, hath been often with his Majesty, and well used, but I cannot well tell

* Dr. Roger Mainwaring, appointed to the Bishopric of St. David's in 1635. In 1628 Dr. Mainwaring preached a Sermon, which, for its unconstitutional doctrines, and its being printed by the special command of the King, was burnt, and its author impeached; in consequence of which, he was fined and confined, and enlarged on conditions of an apology, which he made on his knees at the bar of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding all this, Charles pardoned him, and made him a Bishop. In this year, 1640, he incurred the popular indignation, which never ceased persecuting him, until death delivered him out of their hands. He was of the ancient family of the Manwaryngs of Cheshire.

† Usher.

whether he is commanded to print his Sermons, or to state the question of Scotland; I hear it said, the latter. Mr. Pryn is very much with his Lordship, who lives at Warwick-house, whose company we have sometimes. Mr. Washington will shortly be in Ireland to supply the place of Provost. I must intreat your assistance and favour to him, I hope the Gentleman will deserve it, and I must thank you for it and him, desiring that my Lord's bounty may, by your means, be put into his hands with what convenient speed you can; I shall obtain the signing of it here, if you please to put it in that way. I have not heard from you what becomes of the College lease, but hope well of it; if it proves otherwise we are undone, and therefore recommend it once more to your care.

My Lord, your friend and
humble servant,

June 11, 1640. G. WENTWORTH.

LETTER XXXII.

From the same to the same.

My very good Lord,

These are in answer of yours from Clogher, which may assure you, I shall take your advice, and send my man amongst the College tenants, with commands for them to pay their rents, or

otherwise I will sue every man of them this next week, my servant shall be with them. Mr. Steward, I hear, hath received the monies, and yet does not send me an exchange bill for it, which is not fair by his leave, considering I must pay it to the College. I hear little good news out of England, the Scotch, they say, are invading it*, and the English will not resist: they come with prayer, public proclamation of their allegiance and innocence, good intentions to their brethren, but who are they, I wist not, I think the Irish must do it. I think the old P.† would have willingly staid; his departure was without taking leave of any, that I hear of. My Lord Lieutenant, I hear, is in exceeding good health, hath commanded the Confidente to attend for him at Chester. God grant him health, and well amongst us.

Your Lordship's most affectionate
friend and servant,

19 August, 1640. G. WENTWORTH.

* Nine days after the writing of this letter, the Scotch army routed the English at Newburn, Aug. 28, who were commanded by Lord Viscount Conway.

† Provost.

LETTER XXXIII.

From Primate Usher to the Lord Bishop of Derry.

Salutem in Christo Jesu.

My Lord,

The Commissioners from the Parliament there, are required by the Lords of the Council here, to produce on Monday next some precedent for their proceedings in any capital cause, since the time of Poynings Act, otherwise than by Bill: which if they cannot do (as it is verily believed they cannot) no other form of judicatory power is like to be granted unto them; and so all danger, so far as concerneth the main of the matter, is past. Untill that point be determined, we forbear to proceed further: although, if that fail, as well that which you prescribe as all other likely means shall be assayed, and pursued to the utmost for the compassing of that which you desire. And although the thoughts of the highest are for the present wholly taken up with the apprehension both of the voting down of Episcopacy by the House of Commons, and the hot pursuit of some troubles which are conceived to be raised as well in England as in Scotland: yet shall no occasion be pretermitted of compassing your desires before

your Parliament Committee be dismissed, which is thought will be about a fortnight hence. Sir John Clotworthy * hath presented a far larger Petition to the House of Commons here for the abolishing of Episcopacy in Ireland, than that which you sent unto me, and signed with a huge number of hands. When I shewed unto the King that passage of your letter, that it were no difficult task (if that were thought the way) to get half of those hands to a contrary Petition, and 50,000 of better number in Ulster to the contrary, he twice wished me to direct you to pursue it; and whilst that the Bishops are there together, it were not amiss that as many hands as could be, should be procured for the continuance of Episcopacy; one schedule containing the subscription of the Clergy of the land (which are no bishops), and 4 others of the laity of the 4 Provinces to the same effect, as we are like to be here by the means aforesaid. Mr. Rowley hath moved no such matter here as was reported. How far I have proceeded in the saving of the rights of the Church (as much as the violence of the present storm would permit), I have declared in my letters to the Archbishop of Dublin †, and the rest of the Lords of the Convocation. Somewhat more I have prevailed since in the matter of those cus-

* This Sir John Clotworthy, an Irish Gentleman, supported all the measures of the opposition of the day.

† Lancelot Bulkeley. See his Life in Harris's Continuation of Sir James Ware, vol. I. p. 355.

toms which they term barbarous, which I will signify unto them upon the next occasion of writing. I have had much ado to work with his Majesty for the necessary relief of the Scottish Ministers which are here: and it would be very unseasonable that the Ministers of that nation which are there, should come over at this time and put him unto a further charge, which (God knows) he is little able to bear as things now stand with him. I should therefore wish that both they and Mr. Matthews also should continue where they are, and I will move his Majesty to take order with the 11 Justices and our new Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Leicester*) that provision may be made for them there. Thus with the remembrance of my heartiest respects unto your good wife (whom I have always found to be as you have represented her unto me), I commend you both unto the blessing of Almighty God, and ever rest

Your faithful friend
and loving brother,

(No date.) JA. ARMACHANUS.

* The Earl of Leicester was both by King and Parliament (then sitting) agreed upon as a fit person to succeed Lord Strafford in the Lieutenancy of Ireland. But he never went to his Government, discouraged either by the fate of his predecessor, or the ill condition of the affairs of Ireland, which took place after the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641. He was appointed, May 25, 1641, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LETTER XXXIV*.

From the same to the same.

My very good Lord,

However I have been silent all this while (expecting every day to get from his Majesty some such answer as I might hope would give you full contentment), yet I assure you my care never slackened, in soliciting your cause at Court, with as much vigilance as if it did touch mine own proper person. I never intermitted an occasion of mediating with his Majesty in your behalf, who still pitied your case, acknowledging the faithfulness of your service both to the church and to him, avowed that you were no more guilty of treason than himself, and assured me that he would do for you all that lay in his power. My Lord Strafford, the very night † before his suffering (which was most Christian, and magnanimous *ad stuporem usque* ‡), sent me to the King, giving me in charge, among other particulars, to

* This letter of Primate Usher was written in answer to one from the Bishop, dated April 26, 1641.

† 11th of May, 1641. He was beheaded the day following.

‡ Of all persons, says Sir George Radcliffe, he was the freest from fear, going to death without the least perturbation that way.

put him in mind of you*, and of the other two Lords that are under the same pressure; who thereupon declared unto me, that he had already given order, that the Parliament was not to proceed in their judgement, untill they could shew some precedent of such legal process exercised there since Poynings Act, telling them that he was loath to give into new courses, and wishing them to acquaint him with what they had to say against you, that he might do them right therein as he found cause. All attendance upon the King and Council for the despatching of the same, and upon the Committee of the House of Lords, together with the incessant interpellation of others, doth so distract me, that I do not know whether to turn myself at this present, whereof your son is in part a witness, who can tell you what shift I make to scribble these few lines to you. And so with remembrance of my hearty commendations to your good wife, and my most hearty prayers for a happy ending to your great trouble, I recommend you to God's blessing, and ever rest your assured loving brother,

ready to do you all service,

(No date.) JA. ARMACHANUS.

The Petition you sent me against Episcopacy will be to no purpose. If we can save it here (for

* Upon this the Bishop was restored to his liberty, without any public acquittal. The charge, however, still lay dormant against him, to be awakened whenever his enemies found a fit opportunity.

which I can tell you we are put to our utmost), there will be no need to fear any thing that moveth from thence.

His Majesty told me he made a conscience to take any part of my Lord Strafford's estate unto himself, but intended to dispose it wholly to the benefit of his wife and children *.

LETTER XXXV.

From Mr. TOTESBURY to the Honorable Captain ARTHUR CHICHESTER †, and Sir ARTHUR TYRINGHAM, Knight, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland, and Commissioners of his Majesty's Forces for the Province of Ulster. Present these. Haste.

Thus indorsed, 4 December, 1641.—Mr. TOTESBURY to my Lord DONEGAL in the wars 1641, giving an account of his sad condition, and what the Irish were doing about him.

Most Honorable,

The dangers and difficulties I am in, are so many that I am so much distracted that I know not well how or what to write or do. Upon

* Even a few weeks after Strafford's execution, says Hume, the very Parliament that condemned him, remitted to his children the more severe consequences of his sentence, as if conscious, adds he, of the violence with which the prosecution had been conducted.

† He was the first Earl of Donegal, created in 1647 by Charles the First; and was appointed, with Sir Arthur Tyringham, to

Thursday and Friday last here came in about 100 men forcibly into my house, with full purpose to have burnt my house, and taken our goods; and what they would have done with our persons I know not. But with mighty protestations of myself and my wife (whom they somewhat respect for her former charity towards some of them), they have forborne it for a time, but burn it they say they will; and so with some victuals, and drinking out most of our beer, and some pillage of cadows * and trumpery, they left us, but burnt 7 or 8 houses that were standing about me, that before were left unburnt, where they committed most lamentable and barbarous cruelties in killing poor women and children. As many as I could preserve in hiding in private places I did, and sent away before day, which I hope are escaped with some messages sent by them. Here was Bryan M'Cormic, Oge O'Neal's company, and Con Oge's company, in garrison within sight of my house, and Hugh Mergaghy and Tool O'Neil's company (as they said) was two miles off towards Massareene, and scouts laid out towards Lisnagarvy; and I was using all means possibly to have sent a messenger away those two days, but durst not, lest we had all been cut in pieces. This morning I hear some news is come to them, that

command in chief within the County of Antrim, and to order and dispose of places according to their discretion. Their commission for this command bears date the 1st of November, 1641.

* Irish Mantles; a sort of Blankets, I believe.

aid cannot come so soon as they did expect; or else they fear some English forces to come upon them; for they are all retired out of these places, and gone into the woods towards Magherlin, &c., and left all the plains without guard, which hath caused me to venture this night to send away this letter. Mr. Doyne's house is burnt, and his goods pillaged and taken away by the country people, and them that were his neighbours; and now thus in brief standeth my case. I am remaining here with a small family left naked of aid and succour, being in a manner a prisoner to the enemy, because they have all the places about me in their possession, and I cannot, without strong assistance, stir, or do any thing without their permission and sufferance, or otherwise be cut in pieces. I have upon my land, and near about me, as much corn in stacks as in time of peace were worth about £.500, as much hay in stacks as at least worth £.80, and here is housing left yet (notwithstanding all their burning), that may very well suffice a garrison of 400 men: my house would well serve 100 men. I have three barns, and killhouse, and malthouse, and other large houses standing unburnt in the town, besides Mr. Powel's malthouse, and kill, and barn; 4 or 5 other little houses and the church, and the mill, and many other houses unburnt upon my land within sound of a drum, within less than a quarter of a mile. If you could spare a garrison to be here, it would be of no little consequence; it is a

holt which if it be fully burnt, cannot be recalled. Now if I come to Carrickfergus, I have neither penny of money, nor chamber, firing, nor bit of meat to put in my mouth, and my wife and daughter: only I have some £.10 worth of plate, and three trunks of cloaths, and some bedding, and beef, and bread, and beer enough here (but that cannot be carried). If you please to take so much consideration of us to send a convoy for us and some of our goods, about 8 cars load or less, and to take a course that I, my wife, and daughter may have a chamber, a fire, and sustenance to keep us alive till you can send us to Dublin, or into England, I will deliver my house and the rest of my goods and victuals to whom you please to appoint, with corn and hay: there is wheat sowed upon my land, that in time of peace were worth £.300, and I must leave abundance of household stuff behind me, that I cannot take with me. But unless you think good to place a garrison here before my removing out of my house, the house will sure be burnt the next night, and all the corn and hay destroyed. If you cannot spare a garrison to come hither immediately, then if you please to send 100 men with 7 or 8 cars, we will, God willing, come along with them, and leave all the rest to hazard. But if a garrison come along to stay here, I dare venture to be convoyed back to Carrickfergus with 20 men: if come in time, they must be here by Monday night or Tuesday morning; here is corn

enough, and a mill to grind it, to serve 3 or 400 men till May-day, which will all be destroyed unless it be taken in time. I only desire to preserve my wife's life in some safe place, where they may serve God, and gain their bread by their labour. My mares are stolen, and my cows and sheep; but they left their colts behind, which are three two-year old colts of my Lord Conway's Spaniard's horse getting, which once I would not have parted with for £.40. If you please to send for them, I will present them amongst you; the muskets, armour, and powder I have yet in safety. It may be at the time the messenger returneth, the ways will not be so open as they are this night. Therefore, I humbly desire you not to write back again with them, but only thus much that you would require me to appear before you in person, and then you will grant me protection to stay at home according to my desire betwixt this, and such a morning or day, by which I shall be made understand that you intend to satisfy some part of my desire, or by some other word you please to send by the bearer to some such purpose. They say an Irish company are come into the County of Down, and Sir Phelymy into Tirowen, but many things which they speak are false. I have some 4 or 5 men in my family which I humbly desire may be put in place of soldiers, when I shall be put to my shifts for my own food; the one is my brother, another an old man my uncle. I am full of trouble for the calamity we are likely to suffer

for want of food. I humbly take my leave, desiring that the messenger may return with what haste may be.

Your most humble servant,

December 4, 1641. THROGMORTON TOTESBURY *.

I humbly desire that if you please to send soldiers hither, that you would be pleased to send English officers along with them, with strict directions that they do not do us injury, or use hard measure; and that you would be pleased to direct the officers to shew me their commission for so much as you shall direct them to do for my own particular business; and no further I desire.

XXXVI.

State of the County of Antrim in 1641-1642.

On the 23d of October, 1641, and within a few days after, the Irish Rebels made slaughter of all men, women, and children which they could lay hands on, within the County of Antrim, that were Protestants, burning their houses and corn: and such as escaped their fury took sanctuary in the towns of Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisnegarvy,

* *Totesbury* is not a very uncommon name in the north of Ireland.

Antrim, and Larne, and the two houses of Temple-patrick and Edindough-carrick: all the said towns and houses lying near the one to the other. The rebels had the command of all the rest of the Country, and within musket shot of the towns, and to the very walls of the two houses, until the middle of June 1642, so as, for near the first 8 months of the Rebellion, no Protestant had any quarter granted in that part of the County, but only in those towns, and two houses; all the rest of the county being under the absolute command of the Rebels. About the middle of June, 1642, the British army marching forth, dispersed the Rebels; made several forts of earth, and left men in them, which serve for great check to the Rebels, formerly exercising all absoluteness of dominion in that County, except before excepted, that unless they stole over obscurely, and sheltered themselves in woods and fastnesses, that County was freed in a great measure from them, which is the true state of that county.

LETTER XXXVII.

From Sir GEORGE RADCLIFFE * to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My Lord,

I humbly thank your Lordship for your letter, and both your books. I presently shewed the King that piece of the Scottish Liturgy †, which concerns their ingratitude to this nation, printed in the front of your Sermon ‡. His Majesty remembered it when he saw it, and indeed it is a remarkable piece. In your answer to the *Observator*, there is enough said to vindicate the King's right, and shew the Observator's folly; and yet,

* In this year, 1643, Sir George was with the King at Oxford, where his correspondence with the Marquis of Ormond, which has been printed by Carte, proves him still to have acted as Secretary for Ireland: the articles of impeachment which had been exhibited against him, having tacitly been allowed to have been frivolous, he was set at liberty.

† See Bramhall's Works, page 940.

‡ This Sermon was preached in York Minster before the Marquis of Newcastle, being then ready to meet the Scotch army, Jan. 28, 1643. In 1648, October 1, the Marquis wrote the Bishop the following letter: "My Lord, Your Lordship must needs do me the favor as to come and dine with me to-morrow, that we may discourse of a thing that concerns me very much. Therefore I beseech your Lordship not to fail me. There is little hopes in the North, as Sir Thomas Glenham is newly landed here with twenty more as they say. In all conditions I am and will be your Lordship's most faithful servant,

Roterdam, the 1st of October, 1648. W. NEWCASTLE."

with as much moderation as any that I have seen on the argument; for you do the Parliament all the right that it can claim with any color of reason. All the question rests in this, whether the King has any personal authority or no; or only that which the Law of the land expressly gives him in his politic capacity and no more. Whereas all divines maintain something to belong to Kings *quoad Kings*, and by divine right; and that the Law municipal gives no new power, but rather limits the exercise of the power which they have from God. So as our Kings having unlimited power by the conquest, gave us the priviledges and liberties which we claim by *Magna Charta*, and subsequent statutes, as acts of grace and wisdom. And that our Kings have all the power (politic and personal) which may stand with those liberties. So as the King's power is the general rule, the liberty of the subject as an exception (the proof whereof lies on the subjects part); and not on the contrary, the liberty of the subject, and the King's power the exception. The difference of these two is more than I think is well conceived, and the full clearing thereof might perhaps end the controversy, so far as words can end it; which is now likely to be decided by blood, if God do not stop it in his good time. I am not alltogether of your Lordship's mind for Bishops. I believe the superintendants in Germany have little of that order. A constant succession from the Apostles with sole power to give

orders appropriate to them and none other (so as all other ordinations are not irregular only, but void), this makes a Bishop according to the practise of the Catholic church, and the authority of the most ancient Councils. This our Bishops claim, and I believe no other church governors in the reformed churches: tho' otherwise in point of jurisdiction they have something like ours. But if I be not much mistaken, they receive not their degree by imposition of hands as ours do. I think nothing can make a Priest, or a Bishop, but authority from Heaven, without which all succession and ordinations are not only uncanonical, but mere nullities. But in this and all other cases Catholic custom (used, semper, ubique, ab omnibus, according to Vincentius Lirinensis his rules) is a sure proof of a divine law. But all this I say with submission to better judgments, as one who desires rather to learn than contest, and therefore if I be in an error, I beseech your Lordship instruct and inform me. Mrs. Wickham has sent to her son Tobie to offer him the vicarage; she has not yet heard from him: the intercourse between her and Cambridge (where Tobie is) is very difficult. The Archbishop of Yorke * has promised her not to take advantage of the lapse. His resolution is, that Mr. Pullein shall have it upon Tobie's refusal, which his friends advise him to:

* John Williams, translated from Lincoln in 1641; he was Lord Keeper.

Mr. Pullein giving bond to resign when Harry Wickham is a priest and desires to accept of this living, which I think is far off, for I believe Harry will never desire this Benefice. We hear some flying reports of good news from the North; much depends on it. God send us peace.

Your Lordship's humble servant,

Oxon. 20 March, 1643*. GEO. RADCLIFFE.

LETTER XXXVIII.

From the Marchioness of ORMOND † to the same.

My Lord,

Upon the receipt of a letter your Lordship was pleased to send me soon after your arrival in Holland, wherein you gave me some account of my Lord, and that you were then upon a journey into Flanders, where you hoped to advantage

* During this year the Bishop of Derry wrote a Treatise, called "The Serpent Salve, or a remedy for the biting of an Aspe." At this time his Lordship had come into his own Country, having left Ireland shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641. During his retirement he lived in Yorkshire, where by his example, exhortations, and exertions in the royal cause, and his prudent advice to the Marquis of Newcastle, he gave new life to it. He sent the King also a considerable present of Plate, and wrote many things in his favor.

† She was Elizabeth Preston, only child to Richard, the then Earl of Desmond, and was married to the Earl of Ormond in 1629. This alliance put an end to the unhappy differences which had long subsisted between the houses of Ormond and Desmond.

him; I immediately returned an answer unto that letter, and sent it unto Sir Edward Nicholas to be conveyed unto you, which I fear has neither as yet come to his nor your hands. And hearing within these few days from Sir Richard Browne that your Lordship had exprest yourself so careful of my Lord's concernments, as you had written to him, and desired that Captain Nicholas Martin's ship might be made stay of, and secured untill he should make satisfaction of what is due unto my Lord, he being now at Jersey, and denies my Lord to have any share in that vessel, alleging it belongs unto the city of Gallowaye, I thought it necessary to inform your Lordship thereof, and to desire that what particulars you know concerning this business, and how far my Lord is interested to a right sharing, that you will be pleased to signify so much unto Sir George Cartwright the Governor of Jersey, who has some time since desired to receive some information from me; which I being not able to give him, having heard nothing from my Lord concerning it, gives me cause to fear that Captain Martin is already, or will be, very suddenly dismist from thence, so as the sooner your Lordship pleases to send to him, and such advice to me, as you think necessary, will the more advantage and oblige her that is very assuredly, my Lord, your Lordship's very assured friend and servant,

Caen, June 23. E. ORMONDE

* The Earl (afterwards Duke) of Ormonde, in 1629, re-united the fortunes of the two houses Desmonde and Ormonde by mar-

P. S. My Lord,—I shall desire the favour of being informed how I may direct my letters unto you, as also to know whether your Lordship hears any thing of one Captain Thomas Plunket, with whom my Lord has ventured £.900, and has sent me divers letters to be conveyed unto him, which are still in my hands by reason I know not as yet where he is, nor how to send to him.

The Marchioness of Ormond was at Caen about the year 1650.

LETTER XXXIX.

Extracts from a Letter from Sir GEORGE RADCLIFFE under the Name of *de Colton* *, to the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's five books I got to be bound, and presented them as you appointed, to the Duke, the Dean, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Crowther, and my own. Mr. Crowther lent his to my Lord Dunkald, who had me write to your Lordship for one for him. There was a book in French, printed in Holland, as is believed, entituled "Apologie pour la Monarchie et L'Eglise Angli-

rying his cousin Elizabeth Preston, the only child of Richard, the then Earl of Desmonde.

* The reason of his writing under the name of *de Colton* was, perhaps, from having purchased the manors of Colton and Fairburne.

cane: l'an 2d du Martyre de Charles Premier." It is thought that the author was Mons. d'Espagne, Ministre d'un des Eglises Françoises de Londres. It was commended to me by a Frenchman for a very good piece, and not to be met withal in this place. I pray your Lordship enquire after it; if it be to be had there, I would very gladly see it. I am very weary of this place, where I have acquaintances enough, but never a friend with whom I may freely converse, which makes me renew my thoughts of removing, either near the sea-side, where I may do some business, and perhaps sometimes see a friend out of England, or near our English Court. But I am not yet resolved whither to go. We have talked much of Peace between the Protector and France, and lived in expectation of the conclusion thereof many weeks. The Duke of York goes not this summer (as yet at least) into the field, because if they agree, he must be gone out of France. Yet all hangs still in suspense: and some wise men think that though Cromwell would be content to get the Spanish gold in America (to which purpose his great fleet is thought to be now at Cuba), yet he will protect Flanders for the Spaniard against France, lest France prove too powerful a neighbour both to England and Holland. I long time since took some notes out of Spalato's 3d Volume: if your Lordship have it by you, or can readily come by it, I pray your Lordship look it over, Lib. 7. cap. 12. Nu. 119. wherein there

is a passage which may concern the question of Schismatics, where he delivers his opinion how we may communicate with Papists, and they with us, in the external acts of religion without sin or scandal. I should be glad to know your Lordship's judgment of what he writes. But I fear that I may trespass too much upon your Lordship's time and better occasions and imployment; therefore I beg your pardon and your prayers.

Your Lordship's most
humble servant,
G. DE COLTON.

Neither date nor place in this letter. There is an indorsement which says *Paris.*

Thus superscribed :—

"For my Lord Bishop of Derry, at the Golden Pomegranate in the High Street. — At the Hague."

LETTER XL.

From the same * to the same.

My Lord,

Your Procureur here tells me that your prinpal money is paid at Rochelle, and that the inte-

* During Sir George Radcliffe's abode at Paris, years, anxiety, and want of those accommodations which his earlier habits had rendered necessary, brought on a stroke of the palsy, which had happily no effect on his understanding, and, as appears, very little on his spirits. "With one side torpid and half dead, this

rest and charges are also expected shortly. I have spoken to Sir James Bannatine concerning Dr. Boates's books; he has been a great while in Italy, and is now newly returned: he tells me that he had 600 livres once offered for them; but shewing them to some there in hopes of a better price, none that saw them would give more than 400. Whereupon his first chapman gave voucher, and puts off him as unwilling to buy them at the rate which he offered. Sir James, after I had first spoken to him upon receipt of your letter, being then but newly come home, took him to inform whether he could sell them or no. And this day he came to me, and sayeth that he cannot gét above 400 livres for them. Yet he is willing in regard that he had put the child's friends in hopes of 600, to abide the hazard, and to answer 600.

faithful Exile continued to the last actively employed in providing for his Master's present wants, and promoting his restoration. That event, the object of all his hopes, and the cause of bitter disappointment to his surviving friends, he was not permitted to see: the particulars of his journey from Paris, and the immediate occasion of his death (most probably the journey itself), are no where related; but it is certain he expired at Flushing, May 25, O. S. 1657, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was accompanied to his burial at that place by all the Royal party, excepting the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a few others, who were then at Bruges."—From Dr. Whitaker's Life of Sir G. Radcliffe. If Sir G. Radcliffe lay under the corporeal and mental sufferings mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, the above Letter, which was written not many months before his death, is a proof that they made little or no impression either on his understanding or spirits.

So as he may be abated the moneys, which he has disbursed, which is above 200 livres, according to an account formerly sent; and he desires this discharge (according to the draught enclosed) to be sent to me; upon receipt whereof he will pay the money to whomsoever the child's friends shall direct. I have not yet received the books which your letter appointed the printer to give to my wife for me; she sent them with other things long since to Rouen, but I can learn no news of them. I long to get all I can concerning Schism, and also in due time to see your Lordship's opinion of the controversies between Rome and England. For I meet with sundry very learned men here who seem to me to agree with us in points of faith, and particularly about the Pope's jurisdiction, and the bread in the Sacrament; which two points I thought most irreconcileable, yet they come up home to me; only desirē to use the expressions of the Council of Trent interpreted so as they would make them capable of a very tolerable sense. I have had sundry conferences with some, the particulars whereof are too long for this paper. But the substance is, that either we understand not one another, or else we agree in all points of faith. I shewed them what I had in the little Catechism, Common Prayer Book, and Bishops of Winchester and Norwich (Andrews and Montague), to which they wholly agreed. The Schism is that only which is now the block between us. The great success which Don Juan

hath had, in raising the siege at Valentien'*, may, I hope, make Spain in a better condition to help our King. We expect every post news that the Duke of York should be sent for to Bruges, to which place it is probable that I may go, except the King dispose of me otherwise. Pray for

Your Lordship's
humble servant,

Paris, 21 Julii, 1656. De Colton.

Thus superscribed :—

A Monsieur Monsieur Le Capitain Pinkney chez Mademoiselle Dorrell au prez le Whit frau Brigge, a Utrecht.

Pour fair tenir a Mons^r. leveque de Dery.

LETTER XLI.

From the Bishop of Derry to his Majesty Charles II. taken from the Bishop's own Copy.

Sire,

I have been bred up in a school where I learned to observe Majesty at a distance, and never was so presumptuous to present a line to my Sovereign. Much less should I have adventured to write to you at this time in that place, but that I cannot be so cruel to myself, as alto-

* July 16, 1656, the Prince of Conde and Don John of Austria compelled M. De Turenne and Marshal de la Ferté to raise the siege of Valenciennes.

gether to desert and quit a poor reputation of integrity, which (wit the conscience of my loyalty) is the only thing left unto me of all that I enjoyed in this world.—My Lord Marquiss of Ormond did commit a trust unto me for the support of his noble Lady. Your Majesty was graciously pleased to approve it, and to ratify that power which he had given me. I have executed it honestly with as much discretion as God hath lent me. Yet some persons of eminent esteem with your Majesty, I hope deservedly, mere strangers to me, as I to them (I only wish they had not been too credulous to lend open ears to what Mr. Loving * suggested for his own ends), have not spared to blast my credit to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was most concerned in it, as if I was guilty of sinister practices and disservice to your Majesty. This accusation came to me at the second hand from my friends in France, Brabant, and Flanders. Presently upon notice I went to Brussells, made my address to his Highness, petitioned for an hearing, had it granted, was acquitted; mine accusers themselves confessing mine innocence, or rather wanting all pretence or shew of a charge.

Nevertheless, I hear the same information hath come to your ears. My humble request and sup-

* There was a Mr. Richard Lovell, who was tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, by whom he was well instructed, says Lord Clarendon, in the principles of religion. Whether *Lovell* should be read for Loving is what I do not know.

plication is that you will continue me in your good opinion, untill you afford me means to vindicate myself by the just favor of an indifferent hearing. The weight of your displeasure would so crush me down, being already sunk under the burthen of my other sufferings, that I should not only quit that employment, but retire myself into some desolate corner of the world there to pray for your Majesty's happiness. If only to accuse, were sufficient to condemn, no man shall be innocent. In the mesnagery of a much greater trust I have lived free, not only from corruption, but suspicion. And having tried myself Parliament proof in that, I do not doubt to justify myself before equal judges in this. The God of Heaven protect you from all your enemies, and prosper your affairs, that you may live to equal and exceed the glory of your most renowned ancestors, which shall be the daily praver of

Your Majesty's most loyal and
most dutiful subject,

Hague, JOH. DERENSIS.

Jan. $\frac{16}{26}$, $\frac{1650}{1651}$.

LETTER XLII.

From the same to his Son, under the name of Mr. JOHN PIERSON.

John,

As to the letter which you have sent me inclosed in yours from your noble friend, you may

return him this answer with the tender of my hearty thanks for his favours to you and the rest of mine. I remember well he had a proper adventure, and that he received some money of Mr. Wandesforde ; but how much his adventure was, or how much the money was, I dare not charge my memory, untill I see the old accounts, or the copy of them from you. He was to have gone at first a fifth part, but Sir Richard Scot dying shortly, a fourth. The adventure proved extremely to loss by Mr. Jackson's delays and bad returns, and by the casting away a ship at Wexford loaden with wools and iron, and by the most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers, and lastly by the change of the winds. The whole burden fell upon me, for when I was a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin *, before I could be bailed, they caused me to take upon me the whole debt, seized upon the money they found in Mr. Tucker's hands, seized upon the rents of the Upper Fishing, which were behind for two years, stopped all the moneys that were due to me in disbursements, seized upon the produce of a whole year's adventure in Mr. Jackson's hands, and seized upon mine own fishings, which were £.500 a year, which they, or I know not who,

* In the Journal of the House of Commons I find a message to the Lords, that they would be pleased, in regard the Lord Bishop of Derry lyeth so near the water, to appoint his Lordship a more secure lodging. 20 May, 1641. This must, I suppose, have been previous to his being lodged in the Castle.

have held ever since: if it had been a business of advantage, he should surely have heard from me before this *. I made a tedious and chargeable voyage into Spain †, where I received some money from Mr. Jackson, and gave him acquittance for the same; and after a year or two my friend received other moneys from him, to whom I gave power to acquit him so much as he received, but not otherwise. The truth is, Mr. Jackson paid what he could, and when he would. But excepting a part of an account which he sent me into

* Whilst in France, an unexpected debt of £700 was paid to him, which had been long due for Salmon, taken on his own lands, as Bishop of Derry, in the river Bann. This, adds his Historian, was a seasonable relief both to himself and many of the sufferers for the Royal cause.

† Whilst abroad, he purposed to draw a parallel between the Liturgy of the Church of England and the public forms of the Protestant Churches, and for that end designed a journey into Spain; but he met with an unexpected diversion in his first day's journey into that kingdom; for at the first house he stopped to refresh himself, he was known, and called by his name. Admiring at his being discovered, his hostess revealed the secret to him, and shewed him his picture, of which she assured him there were several on the road, that, being known by them, he might be carried to the Inquisition. The Bishop fully understood his situation, and made his retreat as fast as he could. The hint was *sat sapienti*. Dr. Kippis, in his new edition of the Biographia Britannica, mentions this story as being very extraordinary; for, adds he, unless he had done something relative to that kingdom, of which we have now no account, it seems scarcely conceivable that such measures should have been adopted for apprehending him.

Ireland, he never did give me any account, nor ever would shew me an account untill this day, upon the pretence that I was but an adventurer. But you will find amongst my papers all Mr. Jackson's particular accounts, which I had from him, and Mr. Tucker's accounts, and Mr. Wandesforde's accounts. Preserve them *diligently*, and send me copies of them, and of mine own accounts, which are about the same business; and comparing those with what I have received since, or have here, I shall be able to lay the burthen on the right party, for I have found some of their accounts very different. Be sure you present unfeigned thanks and faithful service to that noble gentleman, and all his: depend upon his advice.

Feb. $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{1659}{1659}$. So God bless us!

[No place mentioned.]

LETTER XLIII.

From the same to the same.

John,

I have received yours of April 3, but long after the date. Trust me it is not general petitions, but particular applications, that must do your work. I am right glad you have your uncle's deeds. Peruse them better, for I do not believe yet there is any covenant to release, but only a declaration of trust, which did not enable the nephew to sell or dispose. So as I believe all

done in that kind to be void in law; you that have the means may satisfie yourself better upon the view of the deeds.

"That lying abusive book was written by Milton himself, one who was sometimes Bishopp Chappell's pupil in Christ Church in Cambridge, but turned away * by him, as he well deserved to have been both out of the University and out of the society of men. If Salmasius his friends knew as much of him as I, they would make him go near to hang himself. But I desire not to wound the nation through his sides, yet I have written to him long since about it roundly. It seems he desires not to touch upon that subject. That silly book † which he ascribed to me, was written by one John Rowland, who since hath replied upon him. I never read a word either of the first book, or of the Reply, in my life."

Antwerpe, So God bless us!
May $\frac{9}{19}$, 1654.

* Milton's enemies in his own days accused him of having been "*vomited, after an inordinate and riotous youth, out of the University;*" and his adversaries of the present age have adopted and kept up the slander which in their eyes would not have been weakened by the above account of Bramhall.—See Dr. Symmons's Life for a full and satisfactory justification of our great Poet from all the calumnies of his enemies.

† This book, which Milton ascribed to Bishop Bramhall, had the strange and barbarous title of "Apologia pro Rege et Populo Anglicano contra Johannis Polypragmatici (alias Miltoni Angli) Defensionem destructivam," &c. and appeared in 1651. From the above letter we learn the real name of the writer, which has been unknown to any of the biographers.

I answered whatever touched me in that pamphlet, of which there is not a true word.

JOHN PIERSON.

Thus superscribed:—

"To my very loving sonne Mr. John Pierson, at Ripon."

The following three Letters are from E. STRAFFORD, third Wife of Thomas Wentworth first Earl of Strafford *. The first is addressed to her Brother Sir EDWARD RHODES, at his House at Great Houghton in Yorkshire; and the other two to the Lord Bishop of DERRY. Two of them have neither date nor place, and the third has only the month and year.

LETTER XLIV.

Good Brother,

I am sure you are not ignorant how much I and my brother Godfrey was obliged to the Bishop of Derry, therefore I make it my suit to

* Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford had three wives. 1. Lady Margaret Clifford, no issue. 2. Lady Arabella, daughter of John Hollis Earl of Clare: issue one son William, who succeeded his father in his titles and estates, and two daughters; the one, Lady Anne, married to Edward Watson second Lord Rockingham, and the other to John Maccarty Viscount Mount-cashel in Ireland. From Lady Anne the estates of the family descended to the late Marquis of Rockingham, and from him to their present virtuous and noble owner, Earl Fitzwilliam. 3. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Rhodes of Great Houghton in Yorkshire, whom he married in 1632, and had by her one son Thomas, and a daughter named Margaret, who both died unmarried.

you with all earnestness imaginable, that you will shew what favour lies in your power to his daughter * Mrs. Isabella Bramhall in her business that she and her friend has in Scotland. It would be too long for a letter to tell you what brotherly care the Bishop took of my brother, both for his encouragement and preferment; therefore if we could requite it to any of his, it would be a very great satisfaction to me, in which I am confident you will join with

Your most entirely
loving sister,

The 18 July. E. STRAFFORDE.

LETTER XLV.

To the Lord Bishop of DERRY.

My Lord,

I was very angry at myself as soon as you was gone from hence that I had forgot to mention Mrs. Tinley's condition to you, and beg some advice for her. I must leave it to her to tell you her own story, but truly I have had great experience of her piety and all other virtues suitable

* Mrs. Isabella Bramhall married Sir James Graham, youngest son of William, Earl of Menteith of Scotland, whose daughter Helena married Sir Arthur Rawdon, Bart. of Moira, by which alliance the entire fortune of Primate Bramhall accrued to the Rawdon family.

to her sex and sufferings. If there be any way for the relief of such as are in her case, I beseech you put her into it, and you will have the prayers and blessings of the widow and the fatherless, and as many thanks as is possible to be rendered you by, my Lord,

Your most humble servant,

The 20th of July. E. STRAFFORDE.

LETTER XLVI.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

The person that brings you this *scrible* of mine is Mr. Robert Bunynd; he hath been known to me this long time, having lived diverse years at Woodhouse as chaplain: There to us all demeaning himself very discreetly, soberly, and piously, and very conformable to the antient discipline and doctrine of the Church of England; and really I am particularly obliged to him for the huge care and kindness he shewed to me and my child. Since the family at Woodhouse was dissolved, he hath lived as chaplain to my late Lord of Sussex, and tutor to this Lord, where I know his deportment hath been very good. Now, my Lord, I hear that your commendation hath great influence upon my Lord Chancelor; my humble suit is, that you will speak a good word in the behalf of Mr. Bunyn, who hath delivered a

petition to him for a small living in his gift, and therein you will very much add to the great obligation of your

most humble servant,

August the first, —60. E. STRAFFORDE.

LETTER XLVII.

From the Lord Bishop of DERRY to Mrs. BRAMHALL.

Sweet Heart,

When I came first to this city I thought I should have been dismissed within a fortnight. But this coming over of the Irish Commissioners, and the expectation of a settlement, have detained me thus long. They meet upon Wednesday next, and it is believed we shall both have a chief Governour named, and Council, and Judges. This advantage I have made of my stay to settle all my temporals, and I hope John Forward's also, for so they promise me. Audley Mervine* hath disclaimed 14 town-lands, and writes down to the present tenants to decline possession. Mr. Roberts acknowledgeth that he hath no right to Milough, and I am not out of hopes to get some reparation for want of it so long. Upon Monday

* He was afterwards appointed Speaker in the first Parliament summoned after the Restoration.

sevenight I purpose to begin my voyage, and Sir James Graham * with me, with my son Thomas. My Lady of Ormond is now here. Salute all my friends. Tell Mr. Holmes, if he will, he shall go along with me. My blessings on my daughters. So God bless us all!

Your very loving husband,

London, Jo. Derensis.

July 7, 1660.

Thus superscribed—

"To my dearest wyfe Mrs. Elenour Bramhall in Yorkshire, at Ripon."

LETTER XLVIII.

The Petition of the Clergy of Ireland to Charles II. to be presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant.

May it please your Excellency,

The Bishops here residing have thought fit to present the inclosed Petition to his Majesty. It was occasioned by a letter of my Lord elect Bishop of Cork to me; there is nothing in it which they are not both able and ready to justify. Since it was subscribed, we have received a copy of his Majesty's gracious letter of November 20th, touching the settling of impropriations, tithes formerly invested in the crown, or forfeited lands,

* His son-in-law.

which were held of the Church upon the Bishops or churches of which they were held. By the grace of God we shall mesnage his Majesty's bounty with as much prudence and advantage to him and his subjects as is possible. These were the main requests we had to make by our agents. They will admit little debate, being of lesser moment, as the union of lesser benefices to make a competency: some little glebes where there are none, one free school to be erected in every diocess where there is not one already; and lastly, one uniform table of tything to be established throughout the kingdom. Now the main requests being granted already, whether it will be needful to send agents for the rest I leave to your Lordship's prudence. One Bishop and one Clerk were designed; either my Lord elect of Down, or of Cork, for the Bishops *, and either Dr. Loftus or Mr. Underwood for the Clerks. They have one request more, that in respect benefices are of so small value for the present, and their churches and houses almost all down, that as in like cases hath been used, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to remit the first fruits of such persons as now so shall be admitted to any livings or promotions from the beginning of the Rebellion until the feast of

* Bishops elect of Cork and Down, Boyle and Taylor. In all the objects of this Petition the Primate was defeated—1. The tything table of Ulster to be made the rule of the whole kingdom. 2. The bringing the Church under a new tax.—See his Life prefixed to his Works.

the Nativity of Christ, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1661, that is for one year yet to come; and in lieu thereof, they do assent to settle an equal and perfect tax (which hitherto hath been neither equal nor perfect) of all ecclesiastical benefices and dignities throughout the kingdom, to the great increase of his Majesty's revenue, in his twentieth parts, and in his first fruits. This much I dare undertake, that the Crown shall be a great gainer by this, I had almost said, now necessary favour. These things are but barely proposed; and if there be any of them which do not relish well, upon the least intimation they shall be quickly expunged. Your Excellency seeth that the Clergy of Ireland know no mediator to his Majesty but yourself. You will scarcely find a staff so hard wherewith to drive them from you. Sir James Graham lives in hopes until he receives his doom. That you may live long, and give much, and die holy, and inherit Heaven, is the Dutch proverb, and our prayer. So God bless us!

Your Excellency's most humble
and most faithful servant,
Jo. Derensis,
Elect. Armach.

May it please your Majesty — Your orthodox Clergy throughout Ireland have taken the boldness to present unto you their unanimous request by the Bishops now resident in Dublin, and craved your Royal licence for two agents from them to come over and represent the low state of the Irish

Church, and such means as seem to them conducible to the happy and peaceable settlement thereof. Since that petition was signed, they have received a copy of your gracious letter of November 20th, wherein you have both satisfied their present, and prevented their further, desires; for how can they fear, lest you should suffer them to be stripped of their present livelihoods, who have of your free bounty inlarged their means out of your own just rights to enable them to serve God and his Church and your Majesty with most comfort. For this singular grace they have enjoined me to present their most humble thanks, and to acknowledge that they deserve to be branded with the highest note of extreme ingratitude, if they should cease to praise God for you, and to pour out their daily prayers to the throne of Grace for your long life and prosperous reign over them, and to do their uttermost endeavours that, under the shadow of your wings, your subjects may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Your Majesty's most humble
and faithful subject,

Dublin,
December 5, 1660.

Jo. Derensis,
Electus Armachanus.

LETTER XLIX.

From the Honourable THOMAS WENTWORTH to Dr. JOHN BRAMHALL, late Lord Bishop of Derry, now Primate of all Ireland *.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's former favours to this bearer my chaplain Mr. Harwood, do encourage me to give your Lordship this further trouble in his behalf, to desire you will please (as any opportunity shall offer itself) to give him such further encouragement by some additional preferment in the Church, as your Lordship shall think him capable of, which will be a great obligation to him, and a good addition to the former favours your Lordship hath been pleased to shew to, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and most faithful servant,

Whitehall, THO. WENTWORTH.
September 18, 1660.

* He was universally congratulated upon his promotion, which was most acceptable to the kingdom, for no man was so well qualified as he, to repair the breaches in the Church. Even the Queen of Bohemia, in a letter addressed to his Grace, prayed him to be confident "that none of his friends could be more glad, or wished him more happiness, than his ever most affectionate friend—Elizabeth." The original of this letter is in the possession of the Marquis of Hastings, great grand-son to the Primate's grand-daughter Helen Graham, wife to Sir Arthur Rawdon, Bart.

LETTER L.

From WILLIAM second Earl of Strafford * to the Lord Primate of IRELAND.

My Lord,

Two days ago I had the honour to receive a letter from your Lordship, wherein out of your kindness and good wishes you are pleased to desire that yourself, my Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and my Lord Bishop of Fernes †, may mediate a reconciling of differences between my uncle George and me. My Lord Bishop of Fernes, I think, is Dean Price, but I cannot yet learn certainly whether it be he; but whosoever it is that your Lordship and my Lord Archbishop ‡ of Dublin names, I shall not only be willing that you may interpose as you please, but for my part, I shall be very well content to refer myself entirely

* William Earl of Strafford, however beloved by his private friends, has no other claim to the remembrance of after-ages, than that he was the son of a man whose splendid talents, dangerous activity, and signal sufferings, will make him long remembered by posterity.

† Dr. Robert Price, a native of Wales, was Doctor of Laws of the University of Dublin, Dean of Connor, and Chaplain to Lord Strafford. He was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, 27 January, 1660, and had been a great sufferer for the Royal cause. He died in Dublin in 1666, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

‡ James Margetson, afterwards Primate of Ireland.

to you. For this purpose I will, as speedily as some occasions will give me leave, send your Lordship a perfect account of the passages between my uncle * and me; and as I thank God I can truly say I have never dealt unjustly with any man, so I assure your Lordship you will find it is not my fault that all these differences have not been composed long since; tho' I have been and am as little urged by necessity to it as I care to desire, for I can right myself otherways, if I please. I shall not trouble your Lordship further at present; but being very glad to hear of your Lordship's well being, and that I can do you any service. I shall also beg your leave to present my respects and service to my Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and my Lord of Fernes; and so I do very faithfully remain your Lordship's most humble and affectionate servant,

STRAFFORDE.

London,
26 March, 1661.

LETTER LI.

From the same to the same.

My Lord,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 12 of September, about a week since, by my cousin Wandesford, and must here desire your Lord-

* Sir George Wentworth.

ship to accept of my humble and hearty thanks for the favours you are pleased to express in your letter, which out of your constant kindness towards me you have lately been pleased to do me. My Lord, for that concernment of my cousin Wandesford's in the Tobaccoes, your Lordship may be very sure I cannot be so much wanting in my respects towards him, as not to be ready to acquit myself so as in common justice, as an honest man, I am bound in the case of any man; and therefore there is no doubt but I shall readily, with the allowance of whatever share it shall appear either he or any person living has right to. I shall desire the bonds may with the least loss of time be looked after that can be, and then it is fit that all of those who are concerned shall share, according to our several rights, that justice we can procure, and proportionably likewise; we must also allow for the charge, wherein I believe mine has yet been much the greatest, and must be as well as in point of profit expected. I have been hindered so this day by company, and some other occasions, that I am necessited, at my cousin Wandesford's desire, to write this with very much haste, and so I cannot possibly this time mention, as I ought to do, that other business of my uncle George's; but as I must beg all your Lordship's pardons, that I have not all this while made dispatch to you of it, so I shall desire you will be pleased to be assured that it has not been that I can at all doubt of your justices, or do at all

decline you; I do indeed humbly thank your Lordships, and particularly your Grace, for your affectionate and pious intentions herein, and shall very shortly write again, and then give a clear account of myself herein, and very freely submit it to any that I can have cause to believe will determine according to justice and honour; I hope my uncle will do the same, and then we are not far off a good conclusion. My Lord, I beg your pardon for this very hasty scribbling letter, and with my humble service and respects to your Lordship, and very faithful good wishes, I remain

Your Grace's most humble and
affectionate servant,

London, STRAFFORDE.
1st October, 1661.

My wife has been ill this three weeks of the fever that reigns this autumn, but I thank God she mends very well, and *the Philistians* say she has had it more favourably than almost any they have seen, and that it will conduce to a very perfect health for a long time after it is passed.

LETTER LII.

From Mr. ARTHUR HILL * to the LORD PRIMATE.

May it please your Grace,

Yesternight I had the Justice's free leave to begin my journey towards Armagh to-morrow morning, but this day the packet coming in, they have upon some reasons (which your Lordship shall know when I have the happiness to attend you) commanded my stay until Wednesday morning, as you will perceive by the two inclosed letters. I confess they would have me to stay longer, but nothing shall hinder me from waiting on you at Hillsborough, if the Lord permits, or at Armagh on Friday next, if your occasions stay you so long at Armagh. And to the end I may have the happiness to see you at Hillsborough, I have sent my brother Caroll Bolton to guide you thither, if you remove before Saturday morning, as also to send me a messenger from thence to meet me at Dundalk on Thursday, that so I may know how to steer my course the directest way, to attend you. He will also send Will Hill directions to attend you midway, between Armagh and Hillsborough, with a party of horse, to prevent

* Arthur Hill, the writer of this letter, married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bolton, Knt. Recorder of Dublin, and sister to Carol Bolton.

the trouble of the Lord Caulfield's troops further then they may be at Armagh the same day you remove thence. I believe your Lordship will receive by my brother all your letters that came in the several packets from England; and tho' it is probable that they may give your Grace as much and more intelligence than I can, yet, because you may know all that I know, be pleased to brook with the trouble that this following relation will give you. In the first place his Majesty is issuing of new writs to call a Parliament in England on the 22d of April, and he is to be crowned the 23d of the same month. 2d. Cromwell's, Ireton's, and Bradshaw's bodies were taken up, carried to Tyburn, and hung up, their heads set on Westminster Hall, and their bodies buried under the gallows. 3d. The Lord of Massareene, with the rest of our friends there, are on their way with the instructions upon his Majesty's Declaration. 4th. Most or all of the bills that were transmitted hence, except that for taking the oath of supremacy, are, with very little or no amendments, assented unto. 5th. The Portugal Ambassador is landed with instructions to tender a match between his Majesty and that Princess. 6th. He offers a vast sum of money for the portion, with a proposal that she shall go to church. 7th. The Spanish Ambassador seems discontented. 8th. The preparations in Spain against Portugal are strangely retarded from marching, upon a dispute between Don John of Austria and

Don Lewis De Haro for the command of that army. 9th. The Earl of Bristol hath gotten leave to go into Spain upon his account only. 10th. Cardinal Mazarine* is certainly believed to be in no condition of escaping death, because of the desperate fever wherein he hath lain for some time, his physicians being at last driven to this only remedy of lapping him in cow-dung to cool the heat of his body, renewing the same every day as often as the dung begins to dry. 11th. The Dutch have proceeded very far towards the concluding of a strict peace with his Majesty. 12th. The Portugal hath liberty to raise volunteers in England by way of convenience. 13th. The late Proclamation against Presbyterians, &c. is exceedingly well resented by all but those of their own judgment; only your Lordship's old friend at Antrim cannot yet understand it; but I hope he will in a little time after he hath received some information from you. And now having sent you all the news that I can remember, except what is contained in the news books concerning the Scotts, I must in the close renew my first suit, that your Lordship would be pleased to continue your resolutions of visiting my Lord of Downe and my poor *Will*†, who I am sure will give you all the hearty welcome that that poor place can afford, and where, if the Lord pleases, I will not

* His application to business produced a disease, of which he died in 1661, 59 years of age.

† Will Hill, I suppose.

fail to attend you, that I may have a further opportunity to let your Grace know how much I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, faithful, affectionate servant,

Dublin, 17 Feb. 1660. ARTHUR HILL.

The following Letter to Primate BRAMHALL is written by the Lord CAULFIELD *, who is noticed in the preceding one of Arthur Hill.

LETTER LIII.

May it please your Lordship,

As the news of your Lordship's safe arrival is most welcome to me, so it is occasion likewise of great rejoicing to all those in this kingdom who truly fear God and pray for the welfare of his Church; it being yet fresh in the memories of us all how eminent an instrument your Lordship hath been long since in the propagating the true antient Protestant religion in this kingdom. My Lord, never had the Church more need of such a champion than now that the looseness of the late times hath been the occasion of so many

* William, the fifth Baron, who was created a Viscount in 1665. He was always known by the memorable epithet of *the good* Lord Charlemont; as his descendant James, the first Earl of Charlemont, will be distinguished not only by the epithet *Good*, but by that of *Great*.

schisms, and given opportunity to such numberless number of heresies to creep in amongst us, that not many days ago it was hardly possible to find two of one religion. And therein are those unhappy northern quarters most miserable, abounding with all sorts of licentious persons; but those whom we esteem most dangerous are the Presbyterian factions who do not like publickly to preach up the authority of their Kirk to be above that of the Crown and our dread Sovereign. I have myself discoursed with divers of their ministers both in publick and private, who have maintained that the Kirk hath power to excommunicate their kings; and when the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were administered here, one of them told me that we had pulled down one Pope and set up another. But I made bold to inflict such punishments as I thought were proper for their offences, and hindered their meetings, where I have considered there might be any thing consulted of, tending to the breach of the peace either in church or commonwealth. But because I may err, and my zeal to observe those solemn oaths which I have taken, may possibly induce me to act beyond what is altogether lawful, I therefore beg your Lordship's instruction and commands, and remain your Lordship's very humble servant,

Charlemount, W. CAULFIELD.
22 October, 1660.

LETTER LIV.

From Mr. JOHN SHARPE to the LORD PRIMATE.

May it please your Grace,

I was at the Secretary's for the warrant, and Mr. John Hales told me that then the great officers being settled, I was to make my application to them; and being informed that the Duke of Albemarle, as Master of the Horse, was to do it, I employed Mr. . . . , who drew the warrant as your Grace might provide for the horses to be transported custom free. But the Duke himself fearing to interfere with the Lord Treasurer, put in the word interlined; and thereupon I sent away that, and applied myself to the Lord Treasurer* to have them custom free, but in that instant was taken off to be solicitor against the King's Judges Hacker, Axtel, Peters, and Hewlet, which wholly engaged me, there being great necessity to return it for want of proofs. But, blessed be God, that business prospered well in my hands, and I have sent my Lord Treasurer's warrant, whereof a copy is inclosed, to Mr. Gilbert Farmly at Liverpool. Here hath been a conference with the Presbyterians, and, as I hear, the Book of Common Prayer and surplice are to be used in cathedrals, and left indifferent elsewhere.

* Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Clarendon.

His Majesty is this day gone to meet the Queen, who is expected here on Tuesday. I acknowledge your Lordship's favour in informing me of the good inclination of the Lords Justices to the settlement of the Church, and am very confident all things will succeed well towards it. All the Presbyterians in London are left out of the commission of array; and the sword being placed in trusty hands throughout this kingdom, there will be little fear but all other things will be settled with security. I am very sensible of your Grace's especial favor to me, and shall pray for a blessing upon your Lordship's endeavours to promote the good of the Church. My humble suit is that my most humble acknowledgments being rendered to your Grace, your Grace will be pleased to present my most humble service to your Lady, Sir James *, and all your Grace's family, to which I am much engaged, and desire to appear your Grace's most humble servant,

Oct. 27, 1660. JOHN SHARPE.

Thus superscribed—

For the most reverend father in God, John, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop and Primate, and Metropolitan of all Ireland, his Grace, at Dublin. These present.

* Sir James Graham, his son-in-law.

LETTER LV.

From Doctor Mossom* to the same.

My Lord,

I make the humble acknowledgment of your Grace's favor in honouring me with those lines I received from your hand the last week. In return whereof I signify to your Lordship the present state of public affairs. The Court is now enlarged with the Royal presence of the Queen mother †, the Princess of Orange ‡, the Princess Henrietta §, Prince Rupert, and Prince Edward ||, with their retinues. The Parliament returned, and sat on Tuesday last week, have voted the Princess Henrietta £.10,000, returned his Majesty thanks for his declaration as to ecclesiastical affairs, have endeavoured to put that declaration into an Act, but have not prevailed. This day was the Dutch present brought into the Ban-

* Robert Mossom, Doctor of Divinity, was, during the Usurpation, silenced, plundered, and persecuted. After the Restoration he was made Dean of Christ Church, which deanery he held with the bishopric of Derry, to which he was promoted in 1666.

† Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Queen Mother.

‡ Mary, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta, married to William the second Prince of Orange.

§ Afterwards married to the Duke of Orleans: she was the favourite sister of Charles II.

|| The Princes Rupert and Edward were the sons of the King of Bohemia and Elizabeth daughter of James I.

queting House, a bed most splendid, and richly glorious (I was a spectator of the whole), valued at £.10,000, and many of the King's pictures, with some statues, and other rarities, valued at £.30,000. The consecrations of the Bishops here are hastening; the Lord of London, of Salisbury, of Lincoln, and of Worcester, being past, those of Durham (Dr. Cousins), of Chester (Dr. Walton's), of Norwich (Dr. Reynolds), and others, are coming on. That apprehension, my Lord, of Dublin's agents renewing their charter to an invading the rights of the Church at St. Patrick's, &c. is but an apparition. The charter is to be the same it was, and to be renewed at Dublin. However, for an *abundans cautela*, I spake with Mr. Attorney General *, and engaged him in an express memorandum taken by his clerk, that if the charter of Dublin came to his hands, Mr. Sharpe should be sent for, to consult the *Salvos* interposing, as your Grace directed. My Lord of London with much hearty affection presents his service to your Lordship, and hath obliged me in this apology for his not writing, that the main thing to be answered was in the account given of the City's charter. I intend, by God's blessing, to be in Dublin within three weeks at the farthest. I design my journey for Chester on Monday or Tuesday next, and thence for Dublin, as the wind shall serve. I beg your Grace's benediction, as a good gale for my better transpor-

* Jeffrey Palmer, Esq.

tation. My Lord, I am your Grace's most humbly and affectionately devoted *beadsman**,

Westminster, Nov. 13, 1660. ROBERT MOSSOM.

LETTER LVI.

From Doctor BEAUMONT to the same.

May it please your Grace,

My Lord,—Your Grace's of November 24, I signified received, with my dutiful thanks presented by mine of the eleventh instant, which I hope is come to your Grace's hand, wherein I advised my passage promised by the Lord of Kingston† in his coach, who resolved some weeks since to have been upon his way much sooner than the Lord Chancellor of Ireland‡ was conceived could get his instructions and dispatches; but by one occasion or another (the Lord Chancellor is gone), and (to my great retardance) we are here. I waited on his Lordship on Wednesday last, and told him of my Lord of Kingston's favour; he said, I am glad of it, we

* A man employed, says Johnson, in praying, generally in praying for another. In a letter from the Archbishop of Tuam to the Lord Deputy, his Grace says, "Good Lord, leave not your *Beadsman* open to wind and weather," &c.

† This Lord Kingston was Sir John King, and was the first person advanced to the peerage of Ireland by Charles II. his patent bearing date Sept. 4, 1660.

‡ Sir Maurice Eustace.

shall go together; go and tell my Lord of Kingston, that he meet me to-morrow before Whitehall by seven o'clock in the morning, that we may set forth together. I did so, and my place where to be taken up was appointed; but I waiting to be called, the Lord Chancellor set forward, and my Lord of Kingston did not, nor as yet is ready, as not having kissed the King's hand, which his Lordship only now tarrieth for. The sickness of her Highness the Princess Royal caused his Majesty to be private, Saturday and Sunday last. On Monday, as I sat at dinner with the Lord Bishop of London, a gentleman brought him the heavy tidings of her Highness's * decease, which was near one o'clock, of the small pox, the physicians steering the same course, of letting her blood twice or thrice, which they did with the Duke of Gloucester †, insomuch that his Majesty is now much more retired; and truly, my Lord, I pray God send us a merry new year, for here it is at court a very sad Christmas. I am passionately affected at the sad face of what I see, and am like to drop something that is not entire; must beg pardon that I am abrupt in this report;

* Her Highness Mary, Princess of Orange, died December 24, 1660, being then on a visit with her brother Charles II. "This night, December 29th, the Princess of Orange is to be buried at Westminster."—Letter of A. Marvell.

† The Duke of Gloucester died in September 1660. He was the third son of the late King, and was deeply regretted by his brother Charles, who was particularly attached to him.

hope when, by the blessing of God, I shall see your Grace, I may be able to say better, and more than I can now write. For myself, my Lord, I kissed his Majesty's hand, and received his good wishes, ten days since, and have taken leave of all my good as well as great friends. My Lord's Grace of Canterbury was the last on Wednesday last, hoping next day (as I have said) to have had London on my back and Dublin on my face; but I am yet in Winchester-street, and now I may easily guess those holidays will be no time of travelling; and I am bound to wait his Lordship's time, should it yet be longer, not only in point of safety, "for since the disbanding of the army, the highways are exceeding unfree; but since the Houses voted Cromwell's, Ireton's, and Bradshaw's, with Pride's coffins, and carcasses in them, to be taken up and hanged six hours on Tyburne, and then cut down, and to be burned under the gallows, we have had such rainy and tempestuous weather, as I fear hath almost spoiled the ways for coach-travelling *." I trouble your

* Cromwell died the 3d of September, 1658, on which day there was the greatest storm of wind ever known. In this letter Dr. Beaumont says, that after the vote in the House of Commons, passed for the taking up and hanging in chains the bodies of Cromwell, Bradshaw, &c. the weather became so tempestuous and rainy, that the roads, he feared, would be spoiled for coach travelling.

1660, Dec. 6. The honourable House of Commons have ordered that the several bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride, be taken out of their graves at

Grace with this relation, to shew you how I missed coming with the Lord Chancellor, and where the reason of my stay is now, professing to your Grace (as a man that having done all his business, passed the seals, both great and *mandamus ad installand.* with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland's full approbation, taken his leave of all friends, and lying at an unnecessary expence, self, horse, and man), that I am exceeding weary of this town, and my earnest desire is toward my journey. I hope at furthest, we shall with God's blessing, set

Westminster, and drawn on hurdles to Tyburn, where they are to be hanged up in their coffins, and then buried under the gallows.

Dec. 8. The most Honourable House of Peers concurred with the Honourable House of Commons in the foregoing votes.

Jan. 30 was observed not only by a solemn fast, sermon, and prayers, at the several parish churches, for the precious blood of our late pious sovereign King Charles I. of ever glorious memory; but by public dragging the odious carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw, to Tyburn, where they were pulled out of their coffins and hanged at the several angles of that triple tree, where they hung till the Sun was set: after that they were taken down, their heads cut off, and their loathsome trunks thrown into a deep hole under the gallows. The heads of these three notorious regicides were set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall by the common hangman—Bradshaw (that monster, whom we scorn to honour so much as to rail at, if it were manners to rail at the Devil) in the middle, over that part of the hall where the monstrous high court of justice sat, Cromwell and his son-in-law Ireton on both sides of Bradshaw—

—— Quis talia fando
Temperet a lachrymis?— VIRGIL.

forward after the holydays next week, and if we do not overtake my Lord Chancellor, my most humble petition to your Grace is, to give me leave to remember your Grace of your love and care for me. My Lord, my heart is with you, and myself hastening the best I can to wait on you, which I hope and pray may be shortly, with God's blessing, to whose eternal goodness I humbly commend your Grace, being, my Lord, as most obliged in truth of thanks and duty,

Your Grace's old and faithful servant,

London, GEORGE BEAUMONT.
Christmass Eve, 1660.

LETTER LVII.

From Dr. PETT* to the LORD PRIMATE.

May it please your Grace,

According to my duty and promise, being (I thank God) well arrived at London, I have here held myself obliged to present your Grace with the news that is stirring. Our fleet is at length got to sea for the bringing our Queen hither. There have been great animosities lately, and

* Leland takes notice of a Sir Peter Pett, who presented a memorial in 1667 to the Duke of Ormond for erecting a manufacture of woollen cloth, which might at least furnish a sufficient quantity for home consumption. Whether the same, or how connected with the writer of this letter, I don't know. He was, besides, a virtuoso, a good scholar, and a fellow of the Royal Society.

heats in the House of Lords about the bill for the confirmation of ministers that passed in the last Parliament in England, save only as to those livings where Lords had the *jus patronatus*, which the Commons in this Parliament would have had, the Lords have joined with them in exploding. At first all the Bishops in the House of Lords were against it, and most of the Protestant Lords temporal. But my Lord Chancellor was resolved to oblige the Presbyterians by keeping the Act from being repealed, and at last got seven of the Bishops to join with him, five of which I have not forgot the names of, and they were the Bishops of London *, Norwich †, Exeter ‡, Lincoln §, Worcester ||. The Duke of York was likewise brought over by his father-in-law ¶, and the Earl of Bristol was vehement in the thing, and all the Popish Lords. The Presbyterian Ministers sent Calamy, Baxter, and Bates, that day to the Chancellor to give him thanks. Some of the Commons going to the King the day before, to desire him to express himself positively against the confirmation of the ministers, he said he had promised them at Breda the continuance in their livings; whereupon they said that the Commons might possibly many of them be tempted not to pass the Bill intended for the enlarging of his revenue, if his Majesty would favor the confirma-

* Sheldon. † Reynolds. ‡ Ward. § Sanderson.
|| Morley. ¶ Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor.

tion of the Presbyterian ministers; to whom the King answered "that if he had not wherewith to subsist two days, he would trust God Almighty's Providence rather than break his word *." His Majesty exprest a great deal of his natural good sense and good-disposition in the case of Mr. Creiton, who about a month since preaching before the King, did use some unmannerly reflections on his Majesty in these words, &c. "'tis below the Majesty of a King to appear in the common playhouses," since which time the King hath forborne them: some of the Bishops striking out Creiton's name for preaching this Lent, the King ordered it to be put in again. The House of Commons here (as one of the Secretaries of State lately told me) intend to petition the King that Lent may not be observed as formerly. As for Irish news, your bill of settlement is not like to be passed here this month. The Irish agents and English commissioners are to be heard at the council on Friday next, what both can say for themselves on the whole matter. So at present I wave your Grace's benediction, and do only further use the arrogance to mind your Grace of the letter you were pleased to promise me to the Duke of Ormond, to represent me favourably to his Grace, and that he would recommend me to his Majesty's

* Notwithstanding this solemn declaration, he gave his assent to the Act of Uniformity in the following year, which caused *two thousand Presbyterian Ministers* to resign their livings.

favour. I am with all possible sincerity, may it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most faithful, most humble, and most devoted servant,

Feb. 8, 1661. P. PETT.

Any commands your Grace shall please to have for me, may be left for me at Mr. Brooks, a taylor's, at the Palm-tree in Fleet-street, against Fetter-lane end.

LETTER LVIII.

From the Earl of ORRERY to the Lord Primate.

My dear Lord,

Tho' our necessities are exceedingly great, and no money to supply them for the present but by passing a Bill transmitted hither under the Great Seal of England, yet finding it might hazard your Grace's Patent, we resolved to hazard any thing rather than your health, or your Patent for Speaker which you have so worthily discharged, and therefore we have this night prorogued by Proclamation the Parliament * till the 4th of March, by which time we hope God will restore

* This Parliament, says Harris in his continuation of Ware's Bishops, had so much esteem for his Grace, that they appointed Committees of both Houses to examine what was upon record in their Journals against him, and the Earl of Strafford: and whatever was found violent and unjust against them, they ordered to be torn out of their books; and which was accordingly done.

you to your health, and this night we have sent for the King's letter to appoint a Speaker only during your Grace's absence, if your disposition should continue. For your patent for Speaker is during the King's pleasure, and that pleasure would be determined, if a new Patent was granted to any other, tho' but *Pro tempore:* so that now I hope we have secured the business well both for the Parliament and your Grace to return.

I am unalterably your most affectionate
and most faithful humble servant,

Dublin, 19 Feb. 1661. ORRERY.

Thus superscribed:—

For his Grace the Lord Primate, and Metropolitan of all Ireland, at Drogheda.

LETTER LIX.

From Dr. PETT to the Lord Primate.

May it please your Grace,

Affairs here are much about the same posture as when I last wrote to your Grace. There is yet no news of our Queen's arrival. The most considerable modern alteration in England is, the laying aside generally the design of a standing army in the several Counties of England, under the conduct or government of Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants. The King's friends begun to be sensible of the several animosities and differences among them that arose about the com-

mands in that standing army, and of several other inconveniences, that the House of Commons have thought it the best course for King and Kingdom to have it enacted that on any exigency the King may raise £.70,000. The Chancellor * lately brought a proviso into the House of Lords to be put into the Bill for *uniformity*, viz. that it might be in the King's power, if he pleased, by his particular order to dispense with the *non-conformity* of any persons. The Presbyterians and other non-conformists would (as I am credibly informed by a knowing person) have offered to the King as great a revenue for their toleration, as he will have from chimneys, if the aforesaid *proviso* would have passed among the Lords and Commons, and had the Royal assent, but it was damned in the House of Lords, and opposed by my Lord of Bristol himself. There is nothing extraordinary hath of late happened as to foreign affairs. But having of late been a little curious in my enquiries among some foreign agents I am acquainted with, as well as those of the Council of Trade, who have been employed to draw up the instructions of public Ministers that went from hence, as far as they concerned trade, I find that 'tis agreed

* The Earl of Clarendon was much for gaining the Dissenters, and got the King, says Burnet, to publish a declaration soon after his Restoration concerning ecclesiastical affairs, to which, if he had stood, very probably the greatest part of them might have been brought over to the Church; but the Bishops did not approve of this, and so they were lost.

upon all hands, we are likely to fall out with the Dutch. They have three Ambassadours here, but in all their addresses the King tells them peremptorily, he will make no peace with them till they shall have sent Commissioners (as they did in Cromwell's time) to joyn with Commissioners chosen here to estimate the damages that the English East-India Company hath sustained from them, and to agree upon sudden satisfaction to be made to the injured party. This the Dutch will most certainly not do, for the English computing their losses to amount to £.600,000, the Dutch will not pay it, and will, if they send any Commissioners at all hither, only send them to gain time thereby, to be the better provided to fight us. They are equipping many sails of men of war, beyond the ordinary number of their summer Fleet. Nor is our King more inclined to favour the Prince of Orange than the Dutch are to lessen him, which they foresee may easily serve us at any time as the cause of a war; besides it is now *vox populi* every where that trade is so low in England, that we shall never recover it again till we have (tho' not destroyed) yet weakened the Dutch by a war with them. I have been of late (my Lord) instrumental in persuading a worthy person here who is resident for the King of Denmark, and Mons. Borrell, eldest son to the Dutch Ambassador in Paris, to plant themselves in Ireland. The first of them will procure five hundred families of Norwegians to plant with him,

and the other several hundred families of Dutch and Protestant French. I shall in my next give your Grace a fuller account of this negotiation. On their proposal of the freedom in Religion foreigners that were Protestants might have in Ireland, I told them, I thought the same that the Dutch and French Churches had indulged to them in London, with which they seemed contented. This, I thought, my duty to notify to your Grace, whose advice or instructions I shall be most punctually ready to follow about this, or any other affair. God Almighty long preserve your Grace's health, which shall always be the hearty prayer of—May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most faithful, most obedient,
and most devoted servant,

London, P. Pett.
March 21, 1661.

Before the sealing of this I happened to hear, that the Chancellor when he brought in the forementioned *proviso*, said, he had instructions from the King so to do, and that my Lord of Bristol opposed him on the score of private piques, and said it was unparliamentary for the King to anticipate the freedom of the votes of a House of Parliament by the prejudging any thing undebated. The Duke of York was eager in the same business with the Chancellor, and on all occasions goes in his votes as the Chancellor doth, and so all parties that are sure of the Chancellor are sure of the Duke of York. I likewise just now heard

from a gentleman, as curious in foreign intelligence as any I know, that letters are come out of Portugal which say that the Queen will not take shipping, till about ten days after the Easter is passed, that is, Easter according to the new style. I have been by accident kept from being able to send your Grace the alterations in the Common Prayer book till next post day. An eminent Presbyterian minister in Cheshire 5 week since hanged himself, and that with a girdle, being troubled, as the letter mentions that came to Berkenhead about it (which I saw) at the Bill for Uniformity that was passing; but tho' Mr. Birkenhead would fain, *more suo*, have descanted upon it in his new book, he had private instructions to omit it from week to week any time this month, from such an authority as he durst not disobey. The Bishop of Winchester living many days to an end, is despaired of, and Physicians speak doubtfully of the Duke of Albemarle being able perfectly to recover * from the weakness his last disease brought him to, tho' when I last enquired, he had lost his fits, which was more than a week ago.

* He did recover, and lived several years afterwards. He died Jan. 3d. 1669-70.

LETTER LX.

From Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS *, Secretary of State to the Lord Primate.

May it please your Grace,

Having long known my good friend Dr. Potter, and observed in him always a constant good affection to his Majesty's interests and affairs, it hath prevailed with me to presume to crave your Grace's favor to him, as there may be opportunity at present; your Lordship (I suppose) is well acquainted with his great abilities, which makes me say nothing of these his qualities. If your Grace please to favor him, and the rather for my sake, your Lordship will lay a great obligation on, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, and
most obedient servant,
EDW. NICHOLAS.

Whitehall,
18 April, 1661.

* June 1, 1660, Sir Edward Nicholas and Sir Wm. Morrice were made Secretaries of State.

LETTER LXI.

From Mr. JOHN BOYS * to the same.

My truly honoured Lord,

Amongst those many servants your Lordship hath in these parts, I beg I may have liberty to present that duty and service I truly owe you, and know it will not be unwelcome to let your Lordship know of my Lord's Grace † his good health, and the abilities and strength he had to perform that chief office at the Coronation ‡, which hath not at all discomposed him, but continues lively and well. I need not trouble your Lordship with other Whitehall news, well-knowing you have it frequently by a better and more knowing pen. Sir John Minnes § and I often remember your Lordship; he is now ready to go to his charge in the Downs, where he rides Vice-admiral, whilst our great Fleet, now sheathed and ready, is going Southward. My Lord, you

* Lord Clarendon speaks of a Col. John Boys, who served the King faithfully in the civil wars; his defence of Donnington-Castle is particularly noticed, of which he was Governor. Lloyd speaks of him in his Martyrs, as being Steward to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which, if I am right, accounts for his dating his Letter Lambeth.

† William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

‡ Charles II. crowned on St. George's day, April 23d, 1661.

§ How was Sir John Minnes connected with Sir Christopher, so well known in Naval History by the appellation of *Kit Minnes*.

must expect my attendance on you in Ireland, and since we are made believe we shall have some lands for our arrears in that service, I would willingly remove some of my fortune here to make that considerable, and therefore, if your Lordship would please to advise with my worthy friend Col. Gibson, where, either by lease or purchase, I might conveniently dispose of £.500, or £.1000, especially to be near your Lordship, I should most readily do it, and acknowledge your Lordship's very great favour therein shewed to, my Lord, your Lordship's

very much obedient servant,

Lambeth, Jo. Boys.
May 3, 1661.

LETTER LXII.

From the Lord Primate to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State.

Honourable Sir,

I am commanded * by the House of Peers to make known unto your honor, that they have named four of their Members to be their Agents †, to attend his sacred Majesty in England, for the

* As Speaker of the House of Lords.

† Earls of Kildare and Mount-Alexander, John Lord Bishop of Elphin, and Lord Kingston, to attend his Majesty in England as Lords Commissioners, 31 July, 1661. Journals of the House of Lords.

good of this Church and Kingdom, to continue there so long as his Majesty shall license them, and the House shall judge expedient, which they do therefore represent, that no other person or persons may pretend themselves to be qualified as agent or agents to negotiate public affairs in the name of this Kingdom, except such others as shall be employed into England for that purpose, by the Right Honorable the Lords Justices and Council, the House of Convocation, and the House of Commons, in their several and distinct capacities; which being all that is commanded me by the House, I crave leave to subscribe,

Your Honor's most humble
and obedient servant,

Dublin, Jo. ARMACHANUS.
July the 10th, 1661.

LETTER LXIII.

From the Earl of ORRERY to the Lord Primate at Tredath *.

May it please your Grace,

I only send you this to acquaint you that if nothing but my desires to your Grace to be here to-morrow to meet my brother Cork, do draw you then to Dublin, you may be pleased to suspend your journey; for he does not come hither, neither

* Drogheda.

indeed can he be here by reason of some unforeseen affairs, till Saturday next, which he intimated to me this day in his letter: so that if your Grace can honor him with your company here on Monday next, it will be time enough to answer his occasions; he goes for England, God willing, about this day se'nnight. I thought fit to give your Grace this advertisement, lest your noble civility to my brother Cork, at my request, might draw you hither from your more important affairs, in which I wish you all imaginable good success, and remain perfectly and unchangeably, may it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble
and most affectionate,

Phenix, Tuesday ORRERY.
24 Sep. 1661.

LETTER LXIV.

From Mr. DANIEL O'NEILL to the same.

My Lord,

By the last I acknowledged your's by Sir James Graham *, who since gave me a paper to present to the King, whereof I send you herein the copy. Neither the King, nor my Lord Steward †, found it reasonable or practicable, and therefore desired we should think of something

* The Primate's son-in-law. † Duke of Ormond.

else; since, I have not seen him to give him that answer. I hope your Grace is confident that the relation he has to you, is able to oblige me to serve him in all I can, and doubtless it will be his own fault, if something be not done for him. I hope you will follow the good example of our Parliament *, who two days condemned the Covenant to be burned by the hands of the hangman †, a leading case to the Directory and all the other Idols of the Presbyterians, who appear here to be very inconsiderable ‡ as to their numbers. The Bishops are not yet brought into the Lord's House; but every day we expect the revoking of that Act that keeps them out, with most of the other Acts of that Parliament of 1641. I doubt you will not be less indulgent to the Covenant there, though my countrymen of Ulster will mutiny against such an injury to the Dagon. The Parliament will settle the Militia upon the King and his heirs, a step never yet made, towards the perpetual peace of these nations. In a word, there is nothing relating to the good of the Kingdom and his Majesty's satisfaction, but this Parliament is prepared to do; and if the King fail after this to be at ease, it's his own fault. My Lord Sandwich goes shortly to sea with a fleet of

* New Parliament, met 8th May, 1661.

† This ascertains the year in which this letter was written, and the day on which the Covenant was burnt, 21st May, 1661.

‡ Not more than 56 Members of the Presbyterian party had obtained seats in the Lower House.

13 ships, but it will be September before we are to expect the Queen, who is a beautiful lady and virtuous *, but I doubt not so advantageous a match as is noised. I thought to have had the honor to have waited on you there in Parliament, but the King has some other employment for me, and is not willing I should this summer see my country. It may be, he would not have me a witness of the proceedings of your Parliament towards the destruction of the poor Irish, which is in a fair way of extirpation by the declaration and instructions; that God's will be done, shall never be repined at by, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble
and most affectionate servant,

Whitehall, 23 May, D. O'NEILLE.
(no year.)

LETTER LXV.

From the Marquis of ORMOND to the Lord Primate.

My Lord,

You may remember that when the troubles first began, the bearer Dr. Chrigton was one of those that were expelled the kingdom of Scotland

* Catherine of Portugal was a Princess of virtue, but who was never able, says Hume, either by the graces of her person or humour, to make herself agreeable to the King.

for his loyalty to the King, and constancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, and when we of the army were to take those sufferers to be Chaplains amongst us, your Grace was pleased to recommend this Gentleman to me as a very pious and learned person; thereupon I received him, and though our intended expedition fell to the ground, I continued him in my family, his deportment having made good your Grace's opinion of him. Afterwards when I came to the Government, I procured him some preferment, whence also he was expulsed when I left the sword, and has ever since in foreign parts, and at home, endured much affliction, and now reasonably expects to be with others restored to his livings and dignities in Ireland, to which end I recommend him to you, and myself to your prayers and blessing, as your Grace's

most faithful humble servant,

Whyt-hall, ORMONDE.
24 Sep. 1661.

LETTER LXVI.

From the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON * to the LORD PRIMATE.

Most Reverend Father in God, and my very good Lord,

His Majesty, with gratitude I may say it, having of his goodness towards a sister of mine (married to that unfortunate gentleman Mr. Robert Wallop †, who was, as your Grace may understand, too much engaged in that unparallelled act of sitting in a pretended court of justice upon our most gracious Sovereign his late Majesty), and her children by him, granted for their use to myself, my Lord Ashley Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice Bridgman, and Sir Henry Vernor, by his letters patent of the six and twentieth day of September last, the for-

* He was Lord Treasurer.

† He married Anne, daughter of Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, and sister of that virtuous statesman the writer of this letter; by her he had Henry Wallop, his only child, who, through the interest of his maternal uncle, was restored to all his father's estates. Robert Wallop, the father, was one of the Judges that sat in the High Court of Justice upon Charles I.; his estates of course became forfeited to the Crown, and he was degraded from all gentility; he was drawn to Tyburn with a halter round his neck, on January 30, 1662, and sentenced to suffer perpetual imprisonment.

feiture of his estate both in England and Ireland. And I being now lately informed that the Bishop of Ferns and Laughlin*, upon pretence of a direction from your Grace, hath commanded that the rent of the priory of Selsker should be paid unto his Lordship, it gives me occasion to give your Grace this trouble, and to acquaint you with this his Majesty's grant, and to beseech your Grace to take off your hands from the same, and that such agents as I employ therein may uninterruptedly receive the profits thereof. The respects I shall receive from your Grace in this particular shall oblige me to return your Grace all services; and in particular I beg of you that this dispatch from me may procure one from your Grace to disengage the Bishop. Thus committing your Grace to the protection of Almighty God, I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's humble servant,

Southampton House, T. SOUTHAMPTON,
Oct. 18, 1661.

LETTER LXVII.

From Doctor MOSSOM to the LORD PRIMATE.

May it please your Grace,

After a diligent search in person, and by agents employed for three days together, I re-

* Robert Price, who had been Dean of Connor.

turned home despairing of a conveniency for your Grace's habitation, and therefore was preparing mine own house here, having ordered a kinsman and his wife to remove, my son (expected from England) to be otherways provided. And all I could possibly do for your Grace's accommodation, was a dining room and two lodging rooms (the best, as is your Grace's due) in my house. And this I and my spouse did design in a dutiful devotion to prepare for your Grace's reception, intending elsewhere to provide near at hand for your followers. Now, my Lord, by good hap, I became this day informed of such lodgings with all conveniences as are (considering the present condition of Dublin) beyond all exception. And yet I mention what I and my wife had *in* design, that if your Grace should dislike what I shall now acquaint you with, ours may be ready at your command, and we shall do it as heartily to your Grace as to the best father on earth. The lodgings I have been told of (and have taken an account particularly what they are) are at Mr. Ballard's the apothecary's, the same accommodations which my Lord of Montrath had. I have engaged a giving your Grace the refusal, and gained time to acquaint you with the conveniences, which are very good as to lodging chambers, your choice of four garrets for servants three or four, a dining room very noble, kitchen, celaridge, &c. all will charge your Grace with about £.4 the week, and these your Grace may have for six months, or

what time longer you please. Yet here's no garden for pleasurable retreat, and your coach and horses must be still in St. George's-lane; and indeed I yet see no possibility of being in any manner accommodated so as to have with lodgings, coach house and stables. There is at Drinkwater's in Skinner-row, a very pleasant garden, good conveniences of dining-room, and lodging; but she put me off till Monday for her resolution to let them. Yet besides she has no garret for servants, but must provide for them at the next house. As for dining room and three lodging rooms, better is not in Dublin, and the conveniences for lower rooms, as kitchen, &c. is tolerably good. I crave your Grace's mind to be signified by Monday's post, whether of these two places you best approve; that if haply Mrs. Drinkwater give a fair resolve, I may for her garden's sake especially strike a bargain with her. If your Grace is pleased to send over Mr. Coghill that I may know the state of your intended family in Dublin, all things shall be ready against your Grace's coming to town. The coach is preparing and almost ready for use. And tho' my spouse's weakness keeps her within doors, yet her instructions will direct me without, that nothing may be wanting to your Grace's accommodation, if Mr. Coghill come in time.—At both places your Grace must provide *linninge* and *pewter*, or else allow a great rate for them. My wife presents your Grace her humblest duty and service; and being crept down

stairs, is almost in condition to be your Grace's hand-maid. She begs your benediction, and so does, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humbly,
affectionately, and
faithfully devoted,

Dublin, Nov. 23, 1661. ROB. MOSSOM.

My Lord,—As for an house unfurnisht, I cannot hear of any fit for your Grace's reception, in any proportion of conveniency. Besides I am sensible how great a trouble and charge the furnishing an empty house must needs require; so that in my weak judgment your Grace's present accommodation must be resolved, as to rooms ready furnisht.

LETTER LXVIII.

From the Earl of ORRERY to the same *.

My dear Lord,

I have even now by my servant received the honour of your Grace's letter, for which I pay you my most humble acknowledgments. Last

* Lord Primate Bramhall was then Speaker of the House of Lords; his appointment took place in May 1661. Whilst Speaker, he proposed a resolution which passed the House, "That all the Members thereof should receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his Grace's hands."

night, about eleven o'clock, God was pleased to call to his mercy the Earl of Mountrath*; his loss at any time would have been a great misfortune to this kingdom, at this time the greatest. Early this morning my Lord Chancellor and the Council met at my chamber to resolve what was fittest to be done. Several yesterday moved that as by act of Council during my Lord Mountrath's sickness, my Lord Chancellor and I carried on the government, so by another act of Council we should continue to do so, till the King's pleasure were signified; but I was of a contrary opinion myself, and gave such reasons against it, and quoted the practice of the Council in the like case on my Lord Wandesford's death, moving that what was done then might be done now, viz. that the Council only might carry on the government till the King's commands were received, that at last all were of that mind, and an act of Council was passed accordingly, only with this addition, that any six of the Council might act, whereof my Lord Chancellor and I to be two, which was a compliment I would have declined; but the Council would have it, and so it past.— We have just now dispatched Mr. Keatinge, clerk of the House of Lords, with letters to my Lord

* December 18, 1661, died the Earl of Montrath of the small-pox; and the 6th of February following, was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. Sir Charles Coote was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Montrath by patent, bearing date the year before.

Lieutenant, signifying the death of my Lord Mountrath; what the Council had resolved upon as to the government, till the King's pleasure be known; and by him we sent a draft of a commission for the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, Lord Justice, Lords Justices *, or other chief governor or governours for the time being, to hold the present; and to desire, with all possible expedition, that his Majesty would appoint a chief Governor or Governours to hold the Parliament and Government till my Lord Lieutenant's arrival, and to send duplicates by the way of Scotland of the King's pleasure. I thought fit to give your Grace this account, and to assure you I am perfectly troubled at your indisposition, and to beg you not to trouble or endanger your health by coming hither, till conveniently you may; for which end this messenger goes all night, lest you might be on your way when he comes. Whatever is done here of moment, or comes out of England, you shall, God willing, have a constant account of, from

Your Grace's most humble and
most faithful servant,

Dublin, ORRERY.
19 December.
8 in the afternoon, 1661.

* The three Lords Justices appointed at the Restoration were, Lord Broghill, created Earl of Orrery, Sir Charles Coote, created Earl of Montrath, and Sir Maurice Eustace, who at the same time was made Lord Chancellor.

Thus superscribed—

"For his Grace the Lord Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, at Droghedah.—Haste, haste."

LETTER LXIX.

From Dr. PETT to the same.

May it please your Grace,

The affairs here at home have not given me since my last, any great occasion to trouble you with news. The several little Presbyterian tricks that were used in the House of Commons before they passed the bill for uniformity, I thought to have entertained you with them in this letter; but they are so commonly here known and talked of, that I shall forbear the recital of them. There has been one conference about the Bill, but I do not hear any likelyhood of another in haste; and unless the Houses of Parliament here sit long before their intended prorogation, the Bill will hardly pass this session. There is at the next conference (if there be any) like to be great clashing about the Bill in relation to one passage in the alterations of the Liturgy I sent your Grace, and that is, "Whereas 'twas before there to this effect, it being undoubtedly true out of God's Word that all infants baptised, and dying before they commit actual sin, go to Heaven;" the words are now,

"All persons baptised," &c. instead of *infants*. The Presbyterian party, I hear, have quarrelled much at that alteration, and several of the Bishops that sat in the Convocation say, they knew not how it came in, and it is generally made to reflect ill on the Convocation here. There is now no talk of our Queen coming hither; and many judicious persons do suspect that there is something in the matter more than merely the business of the wind that has hindered her coming. —I hear this Pope *, favouring the Spanish faction, has not dispensed with the marriage. There is no news of the Queen's being yet set out of Portugal; the King is at £.1500 a day expense about the fleet that is there. The fleet that the King sent to the river Gambo in the East Indies a little after his Restoration, to look for gold, is returned *ré infectâ*, no gold or silver, but what was imported, having been heard of in that place, as the returned mariners say.—The peace between France and Holland, offensive and defensive, is signed †; and the Dutch Ambassadors here are ordered by their masters, to offer to England some articles of peace to be signed (in which mean provision is made for the Prince of Orange, or the English merchants damaged by the Dutch in the East Indies in 600,000*l.*) or upon the King's refusing to sign them, presently to come home; and every day 'tis reported here that they will be

* Innocent X.

† April 27, 1662.

signed. 'Tis generally believed that Don *John* is declared *legitimate* in Spain, which by occasioning wars between France and Spain may make well for England and Ireland. The King of France * has lately sent an envoy to the Pope, to desire him to have a prayer used for him apart in his chapel, and not to let him be only prayed for amongst other Christian Kings; and withal to desire the Pope that the prayer for him might be said before the prayer of the rest of the Christian Kings and Princes. Our King lately told a story of him, how he lately sent for the Prince of Condé, and having made him wait four hours, sent him away without speaking with him. Nothing has been done of late in any affairs that concern Ireland, because of my Lord Lieutenant's † continuing at Portsmouth in expectation of the Queen. There is lately published here a Remonstrance from the Irish Papists, both of the nobility and gentry, to which many of their names are subscribed, wherein they conclude with this petition, "That they may be protected from persecution, for the profession or exercise of their religion; and that all former laws against them on that account may be repealed. I most humbly crave your Grace's benediction, and remain

Your Grace's most faithful,
most humble,
and most devoted servant,

London, May 6, 1662. P. Pett.

* Louis XIV. † Duke of Ormond.

LETTER LXX.

From the same to the same.

May it please your Grace,

On yesterday about 8 o'clock at night, the King began his journey to Portsmouth, having but half an hour before prorogued the Houses here till the latter end of February next. The King then passed about three score bills, and particularly those for uniformity, the militia, chimney money, printing, &c.; to two or three private bills he gave his *le Roy s'avisera;* one of these was the bill for the Earl of Derby's being restored to the estates he had sold under the usurping government to such persons as had first bought it of the usurpers. The King intended last night to lie at Guilford, and to be at Portsmouth to-day by 10 o'clock, and to be married * before noon by the

* In a letter from John Stanhope, dated Gray's Inn, May 20, 1662, to George Rawdon, Esq. is the following paragraph:—

"The King yesterday gave his Royal assent to many Acts of Parliament, and then prorogued the Parliament till February next, and is gone to Portsmouth, and will be married there to-morrow, as is thought."

This letter is thus superscribed—

"For George Rawdon, Esq. att the Lord Conway's howse in Skinner Rowe in the citty of Dublin."

"In the summer of 1662, May 21, the inauspicious marriage of Charles II. with Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, was concluded."

Belsham.

Bishop of London *, who, for that end, took his journey toward Portsmouth last Sunday night.—I have nothing more of importance to acquaint your Grace with, but the belief and observation of several knowing persons here concerning the Lord Chancellor's interest being in a declining condition. My Lord of Bristol † is every day more and more adored by people as judging him to grow dayly more the King's favorite; which Lord did lately, and that not very privately, at White-hall (as I have it from very good hands), speak against the Chancellor before the King, using these words, "When your Majesty was first restored, there was an universal current of the affections of the people that ran strongly toward you; your Majesty was then in a condition to have been an arbitrator of all the public controversies in Christendom, and you were in a capacity of having with ease greater revenues and a fuller exchequer than ever any King of England had; but the variety of discontents among the people is now too notorious, and we are not formidable to other parts of the world, and the dearth of money requisite for your Majesty's affairs is but too apparent; and these mischiefs we must and will charge upon your Minister of State, the Chan-

* Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London. Some say the King was married by a Popish priest.

† Burnet says, "He was set at the head of the Popish party, and was a violent enemy of the Earl of Clarendon."

cellor." Whereupon the King was not observed to check the Earl of Bristol for that liberty of speech, or to vindicate the Chancellor. Sir Harry Bennet, who is lookt on as no good friend of the Chancellor, is likewise lookt on to be grown of late as great a favorite as any is. He is reported to be shortly made Earl of Monmouth *. The Presbyterians generally are angry with the Chancellor for not having done no more for them, and others are for having done so much. As I take no delight in mentioning things of this nature to others, so I would not but communicate them to your Grace. I most humbly entreat your benediction, and am, may it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble,
most faithful,
and most devoted servant,
P. Pett.

London,
May 20, 1662.

LETTER LXXI.

From the same to the same.

May it please your Grace,

The news at present here is, that we have lost four hundred foot, and threescore horse, at Tangiers, by the Moors. They were all English that were slain, and a great many of our Irish

* He was made Earl of Arlington.

forces there saw them perish, and would not venture to aid them. My Lord of Peterburgh *, I hear, is returned hither; Major General Morgan is likewise privately arrived here from Scotland, who brings news of the great discontents in that country among the fanatics there.—This day I saw Sir Harry Vane die†, who shewed very great boldness, and indeed seditious impudence on the scaffold, insomuch that, to silence him, the noise of drums‡ and trumpets was five or six times used by the command of the Captain of the Guard at his execution, as he was making his harangue. One of the three Dutch Ambassadors that was here, is gone. My Lord Lieutenant will, I believe, not set out for Ireland these five weeks. I humbly crave your Grace's benediction, and remain, may it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble,
most faithful,
most devoted servant,
P. Pett.

London,
June 14, 1662.

* I suppose he means my Lord of Peterborough, who was made Governor of Tangier.

† Sir Harry Vane, brought to trial June 6, sentenced to be hanged and quartered the 11th, and beheaded on the 14th.

‡ Lest pity for a courageous sufferer should make impression on the populace, drummers were placed under the scaffold, whose noise, as he began to launch out in reflections on the Government, drowned his voice, and admonished him to temper the ardour of his zeal.—Hume.

LETTER LXXII.

From GEORGE BEAUMONT and GEORGE HOLLAND to the same.

May it please your Grace,

I have received summons from the prolocutor, by order of the House, to attend the lower House of Convocation, July 22 instant. I have returned your Grace's dispensation for myself and Mr. Archdeacon, upon our remonstrance and petition, because of the cathedral, not otherwise in this scarcity of ministers likely, if possibly, to be *cathedrally* supplied, and for the herding of schismatics who run about predicants in this diocess. Some 14 days since, in this city, I seized upon a squinted fellow, one Smith, who had played his *conventicling* freaks in the street the week before. Examined him before the Mayor, but such a piece of ignorance and impudence (tho' I have met with many thick-skinned foreheads in my time) I never grappled with before. He slipt our hands, and ran the diocess; whereever he comes I fear he is of pernicious aspect. I have heard since, that he was Corbet's * chap-

* Miles Corbet sat at King Charles's trial, and signed the warrant for his death, for which he was executed this year at Tyburn, being drawn thither upon a sledge from the Tower; his quarters were placed over the city gates, and his head upon London Bridge.

lain, who was lately hanged, drawn, and quartered. The truth is, he should be kept from the mischief he would do where he skulks. May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's dutiful
and humble servants,

London Derry, July 15, 1662.

GEO. BEAUMONT.
GEO. HOLLAND.

Mr. Blackman is our proxy.

LETTER LXXIII.

From Dr. MARSH to the same.

May it please your Grace,

I lately attended my Lord of Down*, and desired him to intercede with your Grace for what I am myself an humble petitioner, that in regard this place must otherwise be wholly left destitute and unprovided, your Grace would be pleased to excuse me from coming to the Convocation; and upon presumption of your Grace's concession, I entrusted with my Lord of Down a blank to constitute a proxy on my behalf, which I hope your Grace will be pleased to allow of, especially, my Lord, considering (and which I humbly recommend to your Grace's notice and care,) that the Romish faction here, and I believe elsewhere, grows very bold, and have their frequent masses in this town, and near it, which I assure your

* Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down, January 1660.

Grace is grievous to those that are otherwise minded, and I believe unsafe as any other fanatic conventicles; and tho' my continuance here will be no remedy to that, yet I think it will look the worse by my absence, for reasons which I will not produce, because I would not be tedious, and I think needless (it may be unmannerly) to suggest to your Grace, and therefore rest, my ever honoured Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient

Armagh, and dutiful servant,

July 22, 1662. FRANC. MARSH

The following Letter of Primate BRAMHALL to CHARLES II. is transcribed from a true Copy taken by John Coghill.

LETTER LXXIV.

May it please your Majesty,

The Church of Ireland, now humble suitors unto you for the remission of their 20th parts and first fruits for the time past, which request your Majesty, by the mediation of my Lord Steward, was graciously pleased to grant. And truly it was absolutely necessary that it should be so; first in justice, for they have received nothing out of those dignities and benefices which they hold in title only, for these twenty years past, and if they

* Francis Marsh was at this time Dean of Armagh. He died Archbishop of Dublin in 1693, and was father of Narcissus Marsh, who died Primate of Ireland in 1713.

had received any thing, yet few or none of them are able to pay any thing at this time without their utter ruin; "and where nothing is to be had, even kings lose their rights."

And yet, because they are not willing to receive this great benefit to themselves with any prejudice to your Majesty, or the least diminution of your revenue, they offered by me to settle an equal and universal tax of all ecclesiastical preferments throughout Ireland, whereas now some few of them are overtaxed, a great many of them are altogether untaxed, and the most of them are ludicrously taxed, so as to make them liable to the name of twentieth parts, but rarely to first fruits. I am very confident that such an equal and universal tax as is offered by them, will double or treble your Majesty's ecclesiastical revenue every way, in twentieth parts, in first fruits, in subsidies. If your Majesty be pleased to impose the care of this great work upon me in a regal visitation, I will charge or burthen no man but myself in the execution thereof. I hope to make you such a tax by consent, without any noise or opposition, and to settle an exact list of all patronages of the Crown, which are now smothered, and in a great part usurped, than which nothing concerns your Majesty more, to maintain and preserve the dependance of your subjects upon yourself; the Clergy depending much upon their patron, and the people upon the clergy. And lastly, I doubt not but to make a perfect rentall of

all such impropriations as have either in former times by your Royal father been bestowed upon the Church, or by your Majesty's own grace and bounty are now to be restored to the Church, so as the ancient revenues of your Crown shall be upheld, and your Exchequer sustain no prejudice. But if your Majesty in your high prudence shall think any other course fitter for effecting this design, I do humbly submit, and shall most readily be subservient in any way which your Majesty shall approve.

Now I beseech your Majesty to give me leave to add a word or two in the behalf of Sir James Graham, whose near relation to me will excuse what I say, whilst I contain myself (which I hope both he and I shall always do) within the bounds of modesty.

He seeth your Majesty's bounties thrown abroad, like medals at a coronation, for those that can catch them, and whilst you are doing good to your persecutors, he takes the boldness (with the good thief upon the cross) to step in for himself, "Lord remember me." If his suffering hath been more than his acting, it was for want of power, not of loyal duty, wherein he hopeth evermore to approve himself an equal to the best of your subjects. The Lords Justices here do approve him, and have twice recommended him into England for some preferment. And it is, if not a blemish, yet some little shame unto him to see others of his countrymen daily receive marks of

your Royal favour, and himself to miss them, either by his misfortune, or, if he should still be silent untill the whole act be concluded, by his supine negligence. I am confident he will offer nothing to your Majesty which may in the least degree intrench either upon your honor or your interest, or your engagements. So I submit him and his request to your Majesty's grace, and myself to your pardon for this presumption; and for conclusion, beg this further favour for him, that your Majesty will grant him a speedy dispatch, that he may haste back hither to serve you in this approaching Parliament *.

God preserve your Majesty long in health and happiness, for the welfare of your kingdom and the good of this Church, which is the incessant prayer of your Majesty's

Most loyal and obedient
subject and servant,

[No date.] Jo. ARMACHANUS.

Vera copia, per me, John Coghill.

* Sir James Graham sat for the borough of Armagh in the Parliament which met in Dublin in May 1661; at which time the Commons sat in Chichester House. Parliaments used in general to meet in the Castle of Dublin till the year 1641; after this they met at Chichester House, which the family of Chichester had bought from Sir George Carey, Treasurer. There Parliament sat till the year 1729, when it removed to the Blue-Coat-Hospital, where it remained till a new house was erected on the site of Chichester House. This house was built at the expence of £.40,000, in which they met to do business October 5, 1731.

The two following Letters are addressed to Sir THOMAS CLARGES from a Writer who gives only the initial Letters of his Name. They have neither Place nor Date.

LETTER LXXV.

Sir,

Sir John Lawson doth not set out with his fleet these ten days, but two frigates are appointed to transport the Earl of Tiviot *. The Lord Hollis is suddenly to go Ambassador for France, 'tis now said that he is preparing for it. Yesterday a complaint was made to the House of Commons that Sir John Winter had cut very many, and was still cutting down more timber trees in the forest of Dean, whereupon they ordered a day after their adjournment for Sir John to appear before them. Upon a motion being made in the House that several offices were sold, which was the cause that so much corruption was used by the officers to reimburse themselves such great

* Lord Rutherford, afterwards Earl of Tiviot, or Tiveot; he was appointed Governor of Dunkirk in the place of Sir Edward Harley, when it was sold to the French King. He was then Lord Retorfort.—Collins's Peerage, vol. IV. p. 249.

1663, Feb. 2, the Lord Rutherford, late Governor of Dunkirk, was created Earl of Tiviot in Scotland. In 1664, the Earl of Tiviot, having been some time in England, arrived again at Tangier, Feb. 22.

sums of money as they had given for purchases, the House ordered a committee to consider of all such offices as have been bought, and to examine what money was paid for them, and to whom; and to make report thereof to the House.—The House of Lords, after a full hearing of all parties concerning the patent for glass bottles, threw out the bill. The letters from Poland say that the King's army there doth daily increase by the numbers that desert the Confederates since the proclamation, which makes the Confederates draw their forces together, and send to the Confederates of the Lithuanian army to join with them. This day both Houses of Parliament adjourned till to-morrow fortnight. The House of Lords have got little of public business before them; they have appointed a Committee to consider what Acts of the *Long* Parliament are fit to be repealed, among which 'tis thought they will vacate the Acts for taking away the High Commission Court and Star Chamber. The House of Commons made an order that all persons concerned in the Excise should make their due payments, notwithstanding the debates of the House concerning the regulation of it, or otherwise all justices of the peace and other officers, to give them their assistance according to law. On Monday fortnight the House of Commons is to be called over, and every one that makes not appearance is to pay *5l.* The letters from Madrid, March 28, assure that the day before there was

publication made of a match between the Emperor of Germany and the Infanta of Spain.

Yours;

April 14. U. M.

LETTER LXXVI.

From the same to the same.

Sir,

On Tuesday last the Committee for the truly loyal and indigent officers ordered that all persons who will put in any exceptions against such as were entered into the list to have their share of £.60,000, should offer them to the Committee before the 20th of June next, after which time all persons against whom no informations are given in, shall be adjudged to have a right therein, and a dividend be accordingly made. Preparations are making at court for the solemnity of the Order of the Garter, to be performed at Windsor on Thursday next. The Earl of Tiviot is gone to Kent to see that the ships and all other things be in readiness for his transportation. That which detained him till this time was, that some of his men, whom he had kept a long time at board per diem, were not in readiness to go so soon along with them. On Thursday * last his Majesty

* 1809. Yesterday, being Maundy Thursday, his Majesty George III.'s annual bounty of woollen cloth, linen cloth, shoes,

washt several poor men's feet in the Banqueting House, an act of humility used by his predecessors on *Maundy Thursday*, to as many poor men as they had lived years. To each poor man he gave 2 yards of cloth for a coat, 3 ells of linen for a shirt, shoes, stockings, 2 purses, the one with 33 pence, the other with 20, 1 pole of ling, 1 jole of salmon, a quantity of red and white herrings, 1 barl with beer, and another with wine, with which they drank his Majesty's health. The Queen did pay the same observance to several women about one of the clock at St. James's.—Monday next is appointed for the celebration of the marriage betwixt the Duke of Monmouth * and the Countess of Buccleugh, the great heiress in Scotland. The religious part, it is confidently affirmed, will be performed by the Lord Bishop of

stockings, five loaves of bread, beef, salt, salmon, cod, herrings, wooden cups full of ale and wine, and 71 silver penny-pieces, was distributed to 71 poor men, and 71 poor women, being as many as his Majesty is years old, in a large room adjoining Whitehall Chapel, without the usual forms and ceremonies, on account of the Chapel being under repair and fitting up for a military chapel. Dr. Carey, the sub-almoner, attended and said grace, and returned thanks.

* Anderson says he was born in 1649, created Duke of Monmouth Feb. 14, 1663, Knight of the Garter the 22d of April following, Master of Horse to the King in 1665, and married in a few days after the date of this letter. The Duchess, who was Lady Anne Scot, Countess of Buccleugh, was created Duchess of Buccleugh on her marriage, and was then only fourteen, and the Duke but sixteen years of age. They were seven years married before their first child was born.

London in his Majesty's bedchamber.—If I take the liberty of the holydays next post, I beg your pardon.

Your servant,

April 18. V. M.

[Year must be 1665.]

LETTER LXXVII.

From Colonel GEORGE MONCK to Major GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I cannot understand that there is an urgent necessity for Colonel Conway to go for England, since I am confident it will not be so well construed, and I doubt your quitting will not be so favourably taken as if you had continued your command and kept all right. I have written to Colonel Hill to take £.100 for his own use out of your latter payment for your contract for invalids. I am so engaged to him, that I will not be unmindful of his favor to me. What else I thought not fit to commit to paper, I have acquainted Mr. Norris with it. Assuring you that I shall unfeignedly approve myself to be

Your affectionate friend and servant,

Dundalk, this 6 of July, 1649. GEORGE MONCK.

Thus superscribed:—

"To his much esteemed good friend Major George Rawdon, these at Lisnagarvy."

LETTER LXXVIII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Friend,

I return you many thanks for your direction to my brother Doctor Clarges *, and for the horse you were pleased to send me. I am now setting up a brood, and at my departure for Ireland, when I get a good horse that is worth the bestowing upon you, I shall give you one of my brood. I am sorry to hear that the Scots continue in the same temper they were when I was there. I am very glad to hear my Colonel Hill's Lady and Family are well; and if I may do you any service here or any where else, there is no friend you have in any of the three nations shall be more willing to do it than myself. My wife presents her best respects to you, which is all at present from Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Dalkeith †, GEORGE MONCK.
16 March, 1657-8.

* General Monk married the daughter of Thomas Clarges, who is said to have been originally a Blacksmith; the Doctor was his wife's brother.

† Monk, during his command in Scotland, always affected the privacy and retirement of the Country. He was so pleased with the situation of *Dalkeith-House*, which was within five miles of Edinburgh, that he became its tenant, and made it his head-quarters.

I desire you to present my service to Col. Hill's Lady *.

LETTER LXXIX.

From Doctor THOMAS CLARGES to Major GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I received the favor of your's of the 22d instant from Dalkeith, with the inclosed to my Lord Conway and Mr. Lock, which I have delivered to them. I have been twice since I had your letter at Mr. Burgh's house for the 49 papers, but had not the happiness to find him at home, but I doubt not to have them in a day or two in my hands. I have already prepared some of the Members in the business, and find them kind to it, but they seem to discourage my hopes in getting a particular Act passed by this Parliament, because they resolve to stick to their time of rising the 7 of May next (if not before), and the many great affairs before them, will engage their whole time; but nevertheless, I intend to take advice of Lawyers to try if I can get a few lines drawn up to be added to the present Bill of Settlement, that may do your work as well as the

* This Lady was Col. Arthur Hill's second wife, and was daughter of Sir William Parsons, one of the Lord Justices of Ireland. From her is descended the present Marquis of Downshire.

Act, or at least make your lands somewhat surer than they are, and by the next post I will write to you more particularly of it. The Act of Indemnity is so spurred up by the army, that I believe it will pass very suddenly. Tithes of late have been invaded by many petitions, but yesterday the House put a stop to the career by a vote, which was as follows: (viz.)—Resolved—"That this Parliament doth declare, that for the encouragement of a godly, preaching, learned Ministry throughout the nation, the payment of tithes shall be continued as now they are, unless this Parliament shall find out some other more equal and comfortable maintenance, both for the Ministry and satisfaction of the people." * It is said our forces in Jamaica have had so good success over the Spaniards, that they have taken some Carvels † with £.2 or 300,000 in bullion, which is wellcome news at this time. I shall be glad to hear that you are safe at Lisnagarvy, and am,

Sir, your affectionate humble servant,

London, this 28th of June, 1659. THOMAS CLARGES.

Thus superscribed:—

"For my worthy friend Major Royden, Lisnegarvy."

* "That more equal and comfortable maintenance both for the Ministry and satisfaction of the people," though so much desired, has not yet been discovered.

† Carvel, a small ship,—Johnson, from the Spanish word *Caravela*, a kind of ship.

LETTER LXXX.

From Lord Viscount CONWAY * to his son EDWARD, afterwards Earl of CONWAY. On the back of this letter his Son thus writes: "To inform me of the Reports that are of me, and the Officers of the Regiment at London."

I did once think not to have written, for he that brings this to you knows most perfectly all that concerns this place and these times, but I have heard something which makes me think it most necessary for me to write to you. Sir Patrick Weames is come to London from Dublin, and sayeth that Lieutenant Colonel Jones is in Dublin, and that you have received a commission for the Regiment from my Lord of Ormond, and the result of this is, that you and the officers of the regiment are not to be trusted; if the Parliament believe this, they will have cause to dispose of the regiment, so as they may be assured of it. The Commissioners that do now go into Ireland are very honest gentlemen. Mr. Onslowe and Sir Robert King I know very well; and you shall

* Sir Edward Conway was created Lord Conway of Ragley in 1625, Viscount Conway in 1627; and died in 1630. His son the second Viscount Conway, the writer of this letter, died in 1655; and his son Edward was created Earl of Conway in 1679; he died in 1683, without any issue, by whose death his titles became extinct.

do well to address yourself to them, give assurance to them that they may make good report of you hither. I have spoken with Ned Burgh at large when he was here, you shall do well to speak with him: take heed to yourself and keep the good opinion of this place. There was one that answered to that, that you had a Commission for the Regiment sent from the Marquiss of Ormond, that you were not to be blamed, because that he might do it without your seeking; but it was certain that the Parliament was sent to, and desired to give you a Commission. I have answered for Lieutenant Colonel Jones all that I could, you shall do well to speak with him, and I hope that he will satisfy the Commissioners. If there be any officer whom you know to be disaffected to the Parliament, so that the putting of him out may be a good service, you shall do well to put him out, having told the Commissioners of him. The affairs of the King are in a very ill condition, his joy for the prosperity of Montrose* hath been of short continuance; in one day he hath lost all that he had gotten, and the Scotch army which was marching with all speed for Scotland hath received orders to return, and they are appointed to go to Newark†, which place, if the King lose, he will not have any thing Northward;

* Sept. 13, 1645, Montrose was beaten by David Lesly, and obliged to fly into the Mountains.

† In the May following, 1646, the King surrendered to the Scotch Army before Newark.

in the West he hath only Exeter and Pendennis which are of any consideration. Goring is in the West, and the forces with him are certainly in a very ill condition, for he hath not stirred once, while Sir Thomas Fairfax hath taken Bristol, the Devizes, Berkley Castle; now if Sir Thomas Fairfax go Westward, he will in all likelihood have Exeter; but if he come this way, as peradventure there may be reasons why he should, the King's quarters will be extremely distressed, he having nothing but Hereford, Oxford, Wallingford, and Banbury (the two last being small places), and Worcester; and the Parliament forces have taken the outworks and suburbs of Chester *, and will leave the town as it is believed. There will the King receive a great blow, for that town will carry all that part of Wales with it, so that I cannot see how it will be possible for the King to raise any forces, and those that he hath are not at all considerable; and to this condition have those Counsellors brought him that would not suffer him to incline to peace when he might have it †; and now it is likely enough that he must shortly either offer a Peace, or go out of the Kingdom.

Sept. 24, 1645.

* Chester surrendered the beginning of the following year.

† This was by the treaty of Uxbridge in the beginning of the present year.

LETTER LXXXI.

From the same to the same.

I need not say any thing of the affairs of this place; you will have information from Major Rawdon and Ned Burgh. How matters will be ended is not yet so sure as that one may build upon a conclusion; but whatsoever the event be, it will be most inconvenient for you to leave Ireland: for if it be peace here, and that men be sent over from hence, if you are absent, you will be utterly lost in the remembrance of all men; every one will seek to get what he can, and where he finds a door open, he will go in. If there should be a war here, but I do not at all believe that it will be so, it would be worse for you; your neighbours would be as ill to you as strangers. This you shall certainly find that there is no friendship where a man may get any thing to himself, and therefore Christ said, "Behold I send you out as sheep among wolves;" because an honest man, a good man, a Christian that is so truly, and not in profession only, is bound to do all the parts of honesty and honor to those that will not do so to him. The Prince of Orange (Maurice) was wont to ask, when he had heard of great friendship between two, "Whether they

had ever any dealings for money*." I would to God I could give you my experience, as well as the precept. I send you a book, but I advise you to keep it to yourself only, and let not any body read it. I shall by the next write again to you. I pray God to bless you with the belief and love and fear of him, and that you may know that in him you live and move, and have your being.

London, July 9, 1647. CONWAY and KILULTA.

LETTER LXXXII.

From EDWARD, afterwards Earl of Conway, to Major GEORGE RAWDON†.

Dear Brother,

I believe it will be sad news to you, as it was full of sorrow and affliction to me, to understand by letters out of France that my father died there the 26th of the last month‡. I was advertised

* "Money," says honest John Dunton, "is the touchstone of friendship."

† Major George Rawdon was married in 1654 to Dorothy, the eldest daughter of Edward Viscount Conway, and was sister to the writer of this letter.

‡ Edward Lord Viscount Conway died at Paris the 26th of June, 1655. He was the son of Sir Edward Conway, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex at Cadiz in 1596, and then commanded a regiment of Infantry. He was made Governor of Brill, and in 1624 was appointed by James I. one of the prin-

of this on Wednesday was se'nnight by letters from his servant and merchants, and by other letters on Wednesday last. He had had a long distemper upon him of cold and rheum which was much amended by his being at Paris, and he writ to me that he did believe the heat of the climate in Languedocke would perfectly recover his flesh. The 12th of June he had been as well as at any time of his coming there; the same day he swooned, and was struck with a palsy in his tongue. He recovered of that, and was well almost a week, but afterwards the palsy changed its course, and fell upon his lungs the 22d day, that all the skill the physicians had could not make him spit so much as once. The 26th he died with that calmness and

cipal Secretaries of State, and created a Baron by the title of Baron Conway of Ragley in Warwickshire. In the first year of Charles I. he was again appointed a Secretary of State, and created Baron and Viscount Killultagh in Ireland, and Viscount Conway of Conway Castle in Wales; he was also Lord President of the Council, and died at his house in St. Martin's Lane, Westminster, Jan. 3, 1630. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Tracy, by whom he had Edward, the second Viscount Conway, whose death is the subject of this letter. It was of the first Lord Conway, who was Secretary of State to both James and Charles I. that Lord Clarendon thus writes: "Sir Dudley Carlton was put in the place of the Lord Conway, who for age and incapacity was at last removed from the Secretary's office, which he had exercised many years with very notable insufficiency."—He was the Secretary of whom James I. used to say, "that he could neither write nor read." For a more particular account of the Conway family and its connexion with the Rawdons, see the Appendix.

quietness as one would fall asleep, having his memory and senses perfect to the last. This is the account given to me, and a great grief it is to me; for I do not love my friends with an ordinary affection, and his kindness to me was extraordinary great.—I daily pray for your health and happiness, and ever remain,

Your truly affectionate brother,

Kensington, E. CONWAY.
24 July, 1655.

If it be no inconvenience to you, I pray lay out to provide me a good footman.

LETTER LXXXIII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

That which you writ to me in your letter of the 2d of this month concerning Dr. Taylor * was

* Dr. Jeremy Taylor, afterwards Bishop of Down. He was first Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and afterwards to Charles I.; upon the declining of whose cause, he retired into Wales, where he kept a school for the maintenance of himself and children. During his retirement there, he lost three sons of great hopes within the space of two or three months. This calamity afflicted him so sensibly, that he came up to London, where he officiated in a private congregation of Loyalists, to his great hazard.—At length, meeting with my Lord Conway, the writer of this letter, he was taken by him to Ireland, and settled at Portmore in the county of Antrim, where he wrote his *Ductor Dubitantium*. The

sufficient to have discouraged him and all his friends from any farther thoughts of that country; but I thank God, I went upon a principle not to be repented of, for I had no interest or passion in what I did for him, but rather some reluctancy. What I pursued was to do an act of piety towards him, and an act of piety towards all such as are truly disposed to virtue in those parts, for I am certain he is the choicest person in England appertaining to the conscience, and let others blemish him how they please, yet all I have written of him is true. He is a man of excellent parts and an excellent life, but in regard that this is not powerful to purchase his quiet, I shall tell you what is done in relation to that. Dr. Petty hath written by him to Dr. Harrison and several others, and promist to provide him a purchase of land at great advantage, and many other intimate kindnesses, wherein your advice will be askt. Dr.

account given in this letter of Dr. Taylor corresponds exactly with what is said of him by Mr. Granger and every one who has written concerning him. The preface to his *Ductor Dubitantium* is dated "From my study in Portmore in Kilultagh, October 5, 1659,"—the year after the writing of this letter. He died at Lisburn on the 13th of August, 1667, and was buried in the choir of the church of Dromore, which he had rebuilt at his own expence. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Rust, his successor in the see of Dromore, which he concludes in a strain of panegyric much more complimentary to the Bishop than to the Clergy of his diocese; "for," says the Preacher, "had his parts and endowments been parcelled out among his Clergy, it would perhaps have made one of the best dioceses in the world."

Cox, a physician, and a very ingenious man, who hath married the Chancellor's sister, hath written in his behalf very passionately, and some of as near relation to my Lord Peepes hath recommended him to him. Sergeant Twisden, one of the eminentest lawyers in England, who married Sir Mathew Tomlinson's sister, hath written to him very earnestly, and so hath his wife also. Mr. Hall, an understanding man, and always one of the Knights for Lincolnshire, hath recommended him to his friend Mr. Bury, and so hath Mr. Bacon, one of the Masters of Request, done for him to my Lord Chief Baron; but, besides all this, my Lord Protector hath given him a pass and a protection for himself and his family, under his sign manual and privy signet. So that I hope it will not be treason to look upon him and to own him. Dr. Loftus is his friend.—Those farmers of the Custom whom you mention, do pay my Lord Protector £.60,000 a year for the Excise and Custom of Ireland; if they are so severe, it were a good thing to consider how one might buy it out of their hands for the ease of the people, if any were so public spirited.

The news of the prosperity and good success in Flanders is very great; the defeat given the Spaniards before Dunkirk* very considerable, not only to the reducing of that town, but to the

* Dunkirk surrendered soon after, and was by agreement delivered to Cromwell. He committed the government of it to Lockhart, who was his Ambassador at the Court of France.

change of all affairs throughout Christendom, as hindering the choice of an Emperor, and endangering the loss of all Flanders; for that town being taken, my Lord Protector will certainly maintain a considerable army in those parts, where he wants nothing but a body of horse, having at least ten thousand foot there already. I have sent you here enclosed Dr. Hewet's* speech, which is not commonly to be had, nor would I wish you to shew it commonly, but this is a true copy. I have sent you and my sister a box of pills by Dr. Taylor, of the same proportion as that I sent last summer. My mother writes to me that John Mace's son intends to carry over all the rest of the children, and expects 8*l.* of me to bear their charges, which I shall not do untill I have your directions. I am very glad to hear of my sister's health, and the children's, and ever remain

Your entirely affectionate brother,

E. Conway.

My man Hales is now returned, and brings me word that he spake with Mr. Jessop and Mr. Hartlib; and they both assured him that the business was done, but referred back to the Committee to consider whether it should be passed in

* Dr. John Hewit was beheaded on the 8th of June, 1658, and not on the 8th of July, as Granger puts in a parenthesis. This letter, I think, confirms the first date; for it is most likely the speech was not made public till after his death, and this letter was written the 15th of June. He was beheaded at the same time with Sir Henry Slingsby.

England or Ireland. He also brings word that a messenger came to the Council from Dunkirk, bringing word that Dunkirk had articled to surrender, and that the articles were signed yesterday. It will be put into my Lord Protector's hands.

Kensington, 15 June, 1658.

LETTER LXXXIV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

When I wrote you last what the sad condition my wife was in, I held it impossible the next letter would not impart the worst news; she was also resigned. It is no wonder I should be mistaken in Providence, who am so perfectly ignorant of the truth of that which I am about to write, tho' it appears evident to sense. However, I hold myself to thank God that we have yet ground to hope she may do well, and that the violent extremity she was then in, tended not to the concluding of her own life, but to the giving life to another. We have had thoughts oftentimes in my wife's sickness, perhaps she may be breeding; but the excessive increase of her distemper, with many other reasons, so interrupted it, that they served only to torment. At last seeking but sincerely her satisfaction, we had recourse to the

best doctors and midwives to be resolved, but they have plunged us into the greatest uncertainty; for they assured us with much confidence that, according to their art, she is not so. On the other side my wife finding herself quick, and with such a motion as they say is not compatible with any disease, for I myself and others have felt it just like a fitt of the ague, and besides many other outward signs. They have directed remedies which could nothing prove, no not so much as against melancholy thoughts. But it is concluded on all hands, that if she be with child, she must expect as hard labour as any woman in the world ever had; the shape of her body, as well as the incidents of this sickness, necessitate caution. She hears that my Lord Chichester's former Lady had got an eagle's stone esteemed of great virtue in hard labour, and it's her wish few people be aware I write to you for it: therefore possibly without telling the person, they shall not chuse but to trust you with it, if they are not induced to part with it. Mr. Hill saw the stone, and hath another; but she prefers it, if it may be had. I will willingly be at the charge of an express messenger rather than not get it with care and speed. We keep this as private as it is possible, till we have more assurance, that we may not be made a town-talk, and I hope you will do so too. My thoughts were long since sealed against any impetuous desires after children, and my mind disposed to that which was more diffusive than ga-

thering together an estate for an heir, and this will not alter me. I hope you will acquaint none but my sister with my wife's concernment, to whom I present my kind love and regards.

Your entirely affectionate brother,

E. CONWAY.

Kensington,
12 October, 1658.

My Lord Deputy is made Lord Lieutenant, and I am told we shall have a Parliament called before the funeral of my Lord Protector *.

My wife reckons from the 12th of May.

LETTER LXXXV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

It is now three weeks since I had the happiness of hearing from you; I pray God no distemper among any of your family could alone be the cause of it. Last Wensday Mrs. Hill came and brought me a letter from Dr. Taylor, and she took back again the stone. I shewed them to Dr. Pruican, and he much questions whether that from my Lord Chichester be a stone, or counterfeit; and Frederick saith it is not the same that my Lady Mary once shewed him, and told him

* Who died the 3d of September, 1658.

she had it from her sister; that was white, about the bigness of an egg, and had little black streaks in it, as he says. I pray let me know also what my Lord Chichester says for the credit of his stone, and whether I may have it, and what present his Lordship will expect from me, if it be a true one. I was able to decypher Mrs. Hill's as soon as ever I saw it, but I shewed it to the Doctor likewise; it is a German stone, such as are commonly sold in London for 5 shillings a piece. My wife had one lent unto her that is much bigger, for she thinks the biggest is accounted best, and in pain wore it upon her arm a good while. When I writ to you this day se'nnight, I thought she would now escape of her violent head achs, till she was brought to bed, but the very next day she had as great a fit as ever, and she complains every day very much; tho' thank God, she comes abroad, and walks an hour for exercise daily. She hath got the prettiest nurse and the ugliest midwife that ever I saw.

Your entirely
affectionate brother,
E. CONWAY.

Kensington,
21 December, 1658.

LETTER LXXXVI.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I have newly received yours from Rawdon *, and as I am very glad to hear of your safe arrival thither, so is nothing more passionately desired by me than to hear of your safety through those *long dark passages* † you are now going over. I pray present my service to General Monck, as one that bears a high respect and honor to him. The Commissioners that came from Ireland are returning back *re infectâ*. The Parliament would not look upon any proposals of theirs, but voted that my Lord Harry, by the name of Col. Henry Cromwell ‡, should come over, and give them an

* Rawdon Hall, in the neighbourhood of Leeds in Yorkshire, the family seat of the Rawdons from the time of the Conquest, and which is still in the possession of the present Marquis of Hastings, the illustrious representative of that ancient and noble family.

† This letter was written near a year after Cromwell's death. Major George Rawdon was then on his way to Dalkeith, the head-quarters of General Monk, where we find him on the 22d of June. *The long dark passages* which Lord Conway mentions, must allude to the difficulties, dangers, and secrecy, necessary to be observed in the plan of the Restoration, then, I suppose, conceived and digested by General Monk, and which no doubt was all communicated to Major Rawdon.

‡ He was Lord Deputy of Ireland; which situation he quietly resigned, and retired to England.

account of affairs there, which he submits to; and five Commissioners are appointed for the government of that kingdom, Col. John Jones, the Lord Chancellor Steele, Mr. Robert Goodwin, Sir Mathew Tomlinson, and Mr. Corbett, who hath this clog that after three months he is to come into England, to give the Parliament an account of the affairs of Ireland. It is conceived the Parliament hath clearly outwitted the army, and put in all the officers of their own election and nomination, and that they have utterly broken all designs that ever could be attempted against them; 150 received Commissioners last week, but Desbrough* holds out in discontent. I received a letter yesterday from Dr. Taylor; it hath almost broke my heart. Mr. Tandy hath exhibited articles against him to the Lord Deputy and Council, so simple, as Col. Hill writes, that it is impossible it should come to any thing; the greatest scandal being that he christened Mr. Bryer's child with the sign of the Cross. I have written to Hyrne to supply him with money for his vindication, as if it were my own business. I hope, therefore, when you come over, you will take him off from persecuting me, since none knows better than yourself, whether I deserve the same at his hands. I would have sent you the Doctor's letter to me, but that I know not whether this will ever come to you.

* He was the Protector's uncle, and was, according to Hume, a man of a clownish and brutal nature.

The quarrel is, it seems, because he thinks Dr. Taylor more welcome to Hillsborough than himself. My wife is now in a fit of her head-ach; so she was this day fortnight. The child, I thank God, is very well, and hath passed over the same danger which the nurse had before without any disturbance; but, however, my wife is informed that to suck of such a woman is dangerous, and brings with it many diseases, and therefore I believe she will wean the child much sooner than she intended. I pray heartily for your good journey, and remain your entirely

affectionate brother,

Kensington, E. CONWAY.
14 June, 1659.

LETTER LXXXVII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

It is to my exceeding great satisfaction that I received yours from Lisnegarvy of your arrival there, and my sister's safe delivery of her third son. I pray God make them all as happy as I wish them. I have sent you here inclosed the news book, because it relates many occurents in Parliament very particularly. Col. Cooper told me the other day that they are in hopes to get the Customs upon cattle, and upon all goods betweén

England and Ireland, taken off. I sent a compliment yesterday to my Lord Harry, which he received very kindly, and I intend to wait upon him after he hath had his audience of the Council, to whom by the vote that passed yesterday, he is to give an account of the affairs of Ireland, and then to retire into the country; I think he will not be permitted to return into Ireland. Lieutenant General Ludlow is appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland. Dr. Jones told me that Col. Barrow and Axtell had regiments, but I did not hear from any one else of more than are in the news book yet determined of. Col. Jones begins his journey about a fortnight hence. The Act of Indemnity hath taken up as much time as if it were in relation to enemies of the greatest enormity. Whereas they are only pardoning themselves, and among them I hear of divers to be excepted, as Secretary Thurloe, Lord Commissioner Fines, and Lisle, Glyn, Philips, Jones, and Major General Butler. And that all grants passed under the great seal, in either of the three nations, since the Protector's government, shall be void. I fear much the inundation of Anabaptists again amongst us. The unsettlement and divisions here increase daily, and the whole game is like to be played between the 5th Monarchy men, whereof Sir Harry Vane and Salway* are the chief, and

* Humphrey Salway, Esq. sat in the Long Parliament, and was named one of the Commissioners to try Charles Stuart, but declined acting; he survived the Restoration.

between Commonwealth men. I hope the proprietors in your country will find better tenants than Anabaptists and Quakers, whose design is only to turn out the landlords; and I pray God you may have no cause to discourage us from coming over at the time we have determined next year. Mr. Tandy may have enough of these to set himself against, without troubling his peaceable and best neighbours. We have sent down all our carriages to Ragley, and are staying here ourselves somewhat longer than we thought of, to provide another nurse. This having injured the child three times, we cannot think it possible to be borne any longer, and so all my wife's friends advise her. My Lady Finch divided some table linen between my wife and my sister Clifton *; and she hath also given my wife a very fine carpet, which cost her first husband 60*l.* and some plate worth 20 or 30*l.* My cousin Henry Conway of Bodrythan came up to see me out of Wales, his business is that I would help him to get a wife; he is a proper handsome gentleman, and doth assure me his estate is £.1600 a year, and improveable; he hath been here about 3 weeks, and intends to go down with me to Ragley. I have made some overtures for him, which may probably prove not ineffectual; but if Col. Hill will give his daughter £.3000, I will bring him over with me next summer. My wife presents her

* Lady Clifton was Frances Finch, half sister to Lady Conway. She was wife of Sir Clifford Clifton, Bart.

humble service to you and my sister; I wish her much joy, and advise her to believe that the having many children will make every one be the better provided for. If you please likewise to present my humble service to Mrs. Hill, you will lay a great obligation upon your entirely

affectionate brother,

Kensington, E. CONWAY.
5 July, 1659.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I was not surprised with your letter of the 12th instant, for that morning before it was delivered to me, my Lord of Anglesey gave me a visit, and told me all the particulars at your election, and how that Sir John Skeffington, and Mr. Davis, were knights of the Shire, and Mr. Davies his son, and Colonel Knight, burgesses of Belfast. Upon the whole matter I think either you ordered your business very carelessly, or very different to the course men take in England; for if you and Sir John Skeffington had joined together from the first, he had been engaged in honor to have made all his party for you*. We have now passed over

* Major George Rawdon was returned for the borough of Carlingford in the Parliament of 1661.

the great ceremony of the coronation, much admired for the sumptuousness of it, as exceeding the glory of what hath passed of the like kind in France. I had provided me a very fine horse, but the music and the arches made him very unruly, so that he fell with me three times, and the Duke of York's horse threw him twice. The King was in great danger, till he commanded the music to cease. Many others were thrown, but none received any hurt except Sergeant Glyn. For my own part nothing detains me now in town, but want of money; we are resolved to come by Dublin, and therefore must depend upon you to get us a man of war, when we begin to set out, the rather because this day there is an embargo upon all the Dutch goods, and all the Dutch ships in our ports. So longing to see you speedily,

I remain your entirely
affectionate brother,

London, E. CONWAY.
27 April, 1661.

I pray let me hear from you concerning the pot-ashes which are so spoiled that they offer but 8*l.* a ton for them.

Thus superscribed:—

For my dear Brother Major George Rawdon, at Dublin.

LETTER LXXXIX.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

This last post I received a letter from my Lord Lieutenant * concerning Lackey, and because I have nothing fit to trouble his Grace with, I desire you to give him this account of his commands. It was late on Monday before the post came in; the ill weather which, I fear, accompanied you in your journey, kept him back till 4 in the afternoon. I set out guards immediately upon all the avenues near this place into the counties of Down and Antrim, where they have since continued night and day, and because the next was our market-day, which gave Blood † the opportunity of passing by us. I sent the same instant to Col. Hill to keep a good guard at Hillsborough, and I raised the country that night to keep watch upon all the ways through Kilulta into the county of Antrim. Next morning I sent

* Duke of Ormond.

† The most desperate of the disbanded soldiers, who projected the surprisal of the Castle of Dublin, escaped into England. "There has been lately discovered a plot of the old English army in Ireland," says Andrew Marvell, "to seize upon Dublin and the Lord Lieutenant, June 6, 1663." The plot of Jephson, Thompson, Blood, &c. to seize the Castle of Dublin was discovered June 1. Blood, the most desperate of them, escaped to England. Some of the others were condemned and executed; the rest received the King's pardon.

to have spoke with Leviston the Minister, who is Lackey's acquaintance, and whom I thought the favor he hath had would have engaged to be serviceable herein, but he was gone into Scotland a week before, not to return till Christmass. Then I sent to our intelligencer, and desired him to make it his work to learn out where he hid himself, and as much else as he could concerning his escape, which I hope he may do, though Lackey should be concealed in Dublin. And this is all I could do touching this affair, and I have no more to say in it, but that the duty we are upon is too much for one troop, and I desire to know of you, when we may lessen it. I spake to Moses Hill, and desired him to help us, because part of the ways lie very conveniently to his troop; he said he would if I would command it. I told him I would not take upon me to do that which I thought did not belong to me; but I shewed him my Lord Lieutenant's letter, and told him I thought it would be very fit for him, but he doth not do it. This post brought me a letter from my brother Heneage Finch, giving me an account of his sickness and recovery; and as to matter of business, tells me that he had writ several things of importance to Sir Edward Dering, to be imparted to me, but I have heard nothing from him about them, so I would entreat you to speak to Sir Edward Dering, that if there be any thing he is loath to write, he may be pleased to acquaint you with it, and so send it to me. I pray remember to be ad-

vised how my business with Langford may be put into order. My wife is very impatient to hear of the arrival of Captain Glover; I suppose he hath a wife or other relations in Dublin that can give an account of him. I pray direct Mr. Tandy to enquire after him.

Your entirely
affectionate brother,

Lisburne, CONWAY.
18 Nov. 1663.

Thus superscribed:—

For my dear Brother Major George Rawdon, at his Lodging in Mr. Jervoy's house, on the Blind-key, at Dublin.

LETTER XC.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I think I was not ill advised to remove my goods out of Queen-street house; for within a week after, one of the maid servants died of the sickness *, and my house there is shut up, where I have two servants more, that I cannot tell whether they be dead or alive; and yet I could not rid my goods so clear, but that I reckon I

* This year the plague broke out in London with the most dreadful fury. In one year upwards of 90,000 inhabitants died of it.

shall be a loser 2 or 300*l.* by this misfortune; besides the uncertainty and danger of clearing my house, when it shall please God to deliver us from this great judgment that hangs over us. I hope the 300*l.* for Mr. Currance is not sent, for I know not either how to receive it or pay it, there not being one of my acquaintance remaining in London, nor will I venture to send one thither where they died almost 1100 last week, and probably will be double this next; it is also extremely spread in the country, but our county is yet very free, thanks be to God. The chief business, however, of my letter at present, is to send you this inclosed transcript of a printed paper containing this and many other particulars of one Mr. Valentine Gertrux* of Youghall, in Munster, that is said to cure all diseases by the touch, or stroking of his hand; and not only this paper, but our news book, and common report makes it so great that I wonder you make no mention thereof. I writ last week to Mr. Tandy and the Archbishop of Dublin † about it, and am very desirous if his actions do answer the fame, to use all means possible to get over to my wife ‡, and I would en-

* See "A brief account of Mr. Valentine Greatraks, and divers of the strange Cures, by him lately performed, in a Letter addressed to the Honble Boyle." London, printed in 1666.

† Michael Boyle, afterwards Primate of Ireland, and Chancellor.

‡ Lady Conway, who for many years laboured under most violent head-achs, and which were not removed by Greatraks,

treat you to enquire into it, and endeavour to get him prevailed with to come over to Bristol, where my horses shall meet him, and bring him hither; this is not only my opinion, but Dr. More's and Dean Rust's, who are both here, and judge her very unlikely to receive help any other way. This gentleman was formerly a Lieutenant in Col. Phayres' regiment, and possibly may be known to Major Stroud; if it be so, I should be glad you would speak to him from me to go to him, and come over with him. I have received yours of the 11th instant with my sister's receipt, for which I give her many thanks. I have advised with Garret about the hemp-seed, and he thinks, considering he cannot go into Flanders because of the sickness, it may be provided in England, if you desire it; and that, for the future, 2 or 3 acres of that land in the Tunny Park, which is newly stubbed up, would furnish you plentifully. If the cranes which you mention do live and will thrive, I intend, God willing, to have them brought over, tho' it be by an express messenger; and in the mean time, it would be convenient to employ some such person about them as would be fit to bring them over. I pray acquaint John Totnal that I desire him to get some bee hives at the Tunny Park; for if ever I live to come into that country, I believe I shall use a great deal of honey,

though he remained at Ragley with her for a month; he himself confesses he was unable to do her any good.

as I do at this present, and have, I thank God, kept myself a great while thereby free from any fits of the stone, and do daily void so much gravel by the use thereof, as is hardly to be believed. My wife doth not approve of employing Major Stroud to the said Mr. Gertrux, but desires that Mr. Tandy may transact the whole business, and also come over with him, if it be requisite, towards which I pray let him be supplied with money or any thing he may want. I have not heard from my Lord of Orrery since his removal from London, and therefore I intend to send an express messenger to him next week, and not forget my cousin Robert Conway's affair. So I rest

Yours, &c.

Ragley, CONWAY.
26 July, 1665.

LETTER XCI.

From Mr. VALENTINE GREATRAKS to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I was at your lodgings before I left Dublin, but missed the happiness of meeting you there, and my occasions not giving me leave to stay longer, made me depart so abruptly. I went home by the way of the Queen's County, which caused me to stay so long that your letter was at my

house before me, so that I could not answer it last post. Sir, I thought fitting to send Dean Rust's letter unto you, which when you have perused, I shall desire you to return by the post to your servant, who resolves, by the first vessel, to set sail for England; and therefore I shall desire you'll take some speedy course for the payment of the £.155 which I desire may be paid to Sir Thomas Stanley, a Parliament man, now in Dublin, to my use (which I design for the purchasing of the thirds which by the bill I am to lose), and that on receipt he would signify so much to me by a line or two; but you need not let him know to what end you pay it, for it's my desire, according to Dean Rust's* advice, that nothing in your affair might be made known. I know it will seem strange to all that know me, that I who never received pension or gratuity from any man hitherto, should propose any thing of a reward to myself now; but I hope when it's rightly considered, how that I run the hazards of the enraged seas, the winter, leave all my concerns in this time of settlement, at so great uncertainty, and forego the comfort of my family, it will not seem strange: for no one can be just to his family that runs such

* George Rust came to Ireland at the solicitation of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down, and by his interest was made Dean of Connor; he was afterwards Bishop of Dromore, to which see he was promoted in 1667. He died in 1670, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral of Dromore, in the same vault with his dear friend Jeremy Taylor.

dangers without consideration, which barely could not move me to run such a course, but that I hope in God I may be an instrument in his hands to free the lady from those distempers which she labors under. Several and most that ever came affected with those dolors her Ladyship is tormented with, all having been cured. Here is a lady (by name Mrs. Mackworth) in the house with me, that came out of Shropshire (that fruitlessly had made use of the best physicians in England), that would at first word have given me £.200 if I would have gone to her, who was, through the cancer in her breast, and the stitches, and aches in her body and bones, reduced to such extremity, that hardly did ever any creature endure greater; nor was there ever a more perfect skeleton, and now praised be God, the cancer is nigh quite gone, and she is freed from all her aches and stitches, and grows fat, and is as merry as ever she was. I must desire you to let me know the name of my Lord Conway's house, and nigh what market town it lie, and what course I must take from Bristol thither. I must beg your pardon for my prolixity, subscribing myself (Sir)

Your humble servant,

Affane *, VA. GREATRACKS.

9 December, 1665.

*"*Affane*, in the county of Waterford, was formerly called *Arthmean*, or *Aghmean*, from Agh, a Ford; for here the Blackwater, on which it is situate, is fordable.

Dublin, 14 December, 1665.

Received by me, Sir Thomas Stanley, Knight *, of Sir George Rawdon the sum of one hundred and fifty-five pounds sterling; which said sum is paid, and deposited in my hands for the use of Valentine Greatracks, Esq. for the considerations expressed in this his Letter, bearing date 9th December, 1665. Witness my hand and seal the day and year first written,

THOMAS STANLEY.

In the presence of Richard Clifton.

LETTER XCII.

From Mr. VALENTINE GREATRACKS to LORD CONWAY.

My Lord,

The *Virtuosi* have been daily with me since I writ to your honor last, and have given me large and full testimonials, and God has been pleased to do wonderful things in their sight, so that they are my hearty and good friends, and have stopt the mouths of the Court, where the sober party are now most of them believers and my champions. The King's † doctors this day (for the

* He was member of Parliament for the county of Lowth.

† Charles II. when informed of his coming to London, and of his wonderful cures, commanded Lord Arlington to order him to repair to Whitehall, from whence he withdrew to Lincoln's-

confirmation of their Majesties belief) sent three out of the hospital to me, who came on crutches, and blessed be God, they all went home well, to the admiration of all people, as well as the doctors. I shall not need any testimonials more than what I shall have here. I shall speedily commit them to the press, and then farewell to Court and City. Sir Heneage Finch says that I have made the greatest faction and distraction between clergy and laymen that any one has these 1000 years. I have hardly a testimonial but there is the hands of 2 or 3 doctors of physic to it. For news it's thus—Sir Jeremy Smyth with his squadron is returned into Plymouth (but without the Smyrna fleet *). My Lord General † and Prince Rupert went yesterday for Whitehall to the fleetward. The plague is decreased 16 this week. The city is very still, and the court in close mourning. I have sent your Lordship a basket of lemons and oranges, and wish your honor and my lady all the

inn-fields, whither incredible numbers of all ranks and sexes came, expecting the restoration of their health.

His reputation arose to a prodigious height for some time, says Granger; but it declined almost as fast, when the expectations of the multitudes that resorted to him were not answered.—See a curious and circumstantial account of him in Smith's History of Waterford.

* "We are most solicitous," says A. Marvell, "for the *Smyrna fleet*, which is upon return."—Dec. 1, 1666.

† In a letter written in the following year by A. Marvell, he says, "The next week we shall have Prince Rupert's and the Duke of Albemarle's account of the miscarriages of the war in writing."

happiness of this world (and all that belongs thereto), and I shall ever remain your most obliged and grateful friend and servant,

——in great haste—— VA. GREATRACKS.

Indorsed:—Received 3 May, 1666.

LETTER XCIII.

From LORD CONWAY to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Dear Brother,

I have received yours of the 29th January, but the former letter therein mentioned to have been written to me at your coming to Dublin, is not yet come to my hands. Mr. Greatrax hath been here a fortnight to-morrow, and my wife is not the better for him; very few others have failed under his hands, of many hundreds that he hath touched in these parts. I must confess that before his arrival, I did not believe the tenth part of those things which I have been an eye-witness of, and several others of as accurate judgment as any in this kingdom, who are come hither out of curiosity, do acknowledge the truth of his operations. This morning the Bishop of Gloucester* recommended to me a prebend's son in his dio-

* Seth Ward was Bishop of Gloucester, and was the first that brought Mathematical Learning into vogue in the University of Cambridge.

cese, to be brought to him for a leprosy from head to foot, which hath been judged incurable above ten years, and in my chamber he cured him perfectly; that is, from a moist humor, 'twas immediately dried up, and began to fall of; the itching was quite gone, and the heat of it taken away. The youth was transported to admiration. The Dean saw this as well as myself, but it is not the hundredth part, and I am confident the least of forty that we have seen, among which are many pleasant passages done purposely to satisfy our curiosity and experience. So that I wonder he had not a greater esteem in Ireland; but after all this I am far from thinking them miracles, or that his cures are at all miraculous *: but I believe it is by a *sanative virtue* and a *natural efficiency*, which extends not to all diseases, but is much more proper and effectual to some than to others, as he doth also dispatch some with a great deal of ease, and others not without a great deal of paines. This inclosed is a letter of his to his wife, which I desire may be sent carefully to her; and as to his concernments in Ireland, I fear he doth not mind them so well as he ought to do; probably Sir Thomas Stanley may inform you how they stand, and if you can do him any service, I shall

* This letter was written previous to Greatrakes' going to London; he was now on his way thither. His performances in Warwickshire were so extraordinary, that a Mr. Stubbe thought fit to write a treatise on the subject, to which Mr. Boyle condescended to return an answer.

take it extreme kindly, for he takes a great deal of paines about my wife, and is very affectionate to do all that lies in his power. The King is now at London, and the sickness abated to 30 this week. I have got two couple of right decoy ducks and a drake, such as will fly abroad every night and return in the morning; these I will send over within a fortnight, and I will send to all the decoys in England till I have brought mine into such a condition as it ought to be. I am very glad to hear from my sister that Ned is out of the danger of the small pox. I had a letter also from my brother Francis. I am confident Mr. Greatrix would recover him, or the Bishop of Down*, for I do pretty well know what distempers he can cure, and what he cannot cure.

So I rest your's, &c.

Ragley, CONWAY.

9 February, 1665.

Thus superscribed :—

For my dear Brother Sir George Rawdon, Baronet, at Dublin.—Leave this with Mr. Neile at the Post Office in Dublin.—Post paid, 8*d.*

* Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

LETTER XCIV.

From Sir HENEAGE FINCH* to Lord CONWAY.

I am now newly returned from Kent, and have brought home all my children, but am much troubled to find the sickness increases again at this time of the year, and if there be not a more hopeful prospect before the end of the term (which is to be kept at Windsor), I purpose to carry them back again. This removal of the term to Windsor† will give me no opportunity of seeing my Lord Bridgman till we come to meet there, and so Mr. Cratford need make no haste to come to me, and I shall execute my commission well enough without his farther instructions. I obey the advice of the college, and therefore have denied myself the satisfaction of waiting upon the Duke of Albemarle since my return; but by this means I find myself in a perfect ignorance of affairs, and not able to write your Lordship any kind of advertisement. Just now Sir Hugh

* Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham, was born in 1621; he was made Solicitor General in 1660, and next day had the honour of Knighthood; his sister Anne was married to Edward, Earl of Conway; and after her death in 1678, was preserved by the famous Van Helmont in spirits of wine, with a glass over her face in her coffin above ground, that her Lord, who was in Ireland when she died, might see her before her interment.

† On account of the plague in London.

Cholmley came hither from Oxford; his marriage is perfectly agreed on with the Lady Anne* Compton, my Lord Northampton's sister, and will be shortly kept at his brother Sir Francis Compton's house. My Lord makes her a noble present of £.1000 over and above her fortune, which is better of itself than £.5000. He tells me the Court at Oxford † is growing chearful, and that our affairs in foreign parts go very well; that my Lord Hollis ‡ hath taken his leave in very big words, and the King told him he did believe he had exceeded his instructions in the manner of his discourse, whatsoever he might pretend for the matter. Mr. Henry Howard of Norfolk has put a great compliment on me, and left order that I should have notice when any living of value in his gift falls. Accordingly his agent in Suffolk sent me word of a very good living fallen at Starson near Halston-market, worth near £.120 yearly, with an excellent new-built house upon it. But my chaplain being already preferred both to a benefice and a wife, I know not how to make use of such a kindness, nor where to dispose it, nor whether I should reserve myself for a better living, for he is patron of many.—If your Lordship can give me any advice, I shall be sure to follow it,

* Anne, daughter of Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampon, married to Sir Hugh Cholmley of Whitby, in the county of York, Bart.—Collins's Peerage.

† To which they removed on account of the plague.

‡ He was Ambassador in France.

or else 'tis like I shall take no further notice of it. At present I do not so much want a living to bestow, as a chaplain that can stay without a living for some time. I am ashamed of tiring your Lordship with so much letter; I will put you to no further trouble than the tender of my most humble services to your noble Lady mother, my best affection to my dearest sister, and my very faithful service to all the *beaux esprits* at Ragley.

My Lord, your Lordship's
most affectionate
brother and servant,
HENEAGE FINCH.

Kensington, Jan. 20, 166$\frac{5}{6}$.
Saturday.

LETTER XCV.

From Lord Viscount DUNGANNON * to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I hope that at your meeting with the Militia officers of each county, the posture of the country will be securely settled, and in the county of Down, that some way will be agreed upon for the

* Sir Marcus Trevor was the first Viscount Dungannon, and was so created in 1662 on account of his signal gallantry in wounding Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor. Lord Clarendon says, that both Cromwell and Fairfax were hurt in that fight, and both above the shoulder.

hunting of those Tories out of the country, or the taking of them in it. I have got Sir Dan. Bellingham, by this post, to write to the several collectors to allow the 50*l.* for arming of each Militia troop according to the Proclamation; which in my mind is much better than to take those pistoles in the store, and so to want the 50*l.*; but in this let me know your election, and accordingly the order shall come to you. By next post you shall have a return concerning the Kilwarlin troop, and that to be raised in Belfast, I presume my Lord Donegal is to be consulted therein. What I writ to you formerly concerning putting meal into several stores will be prosecuted, and 8*l.* per ton will be allowed for it. I have writ fully to Col. Cromwell this post about those Tories, which I believe he will acquaint you withall. I pray you endeavour accordingly. As soon as I see it possible to get your leave to come up, I will do it; but at this instant I find his Grace in a *shaggreene** humor as to that matter, not enduring to see any of the army in town.

I am, Sir, your very

Dublin, faithful servant,

15 Jan. 1666. DUNGANNON.

* Thus in the original.

LETTER XCVI.

From Lord Conway to Sir George Rawdon.

Dear Brother,

I have received yours of the 13th instant, and no other as yet. This is the first I have written to you since my arrival in England, for at Ragley I met nothing but the sad condition of my wife, whom I could not see all the while I was there, tho' I stayed a fortnight. I came hither last *Wensday*, and have been so taken up ever since, that I could not write to you last post, but I did write a long letter to my Lord Lieutenant in answer to a most obliging Letter which I received from his Grace, dated at Kilkenny the 12th instant. The Bill * against our cattle is carried on with that violence as if all the liberties and char-

* The Bill passed the two Houses, and the King was obliged to give it his Royal assent, notwithstanding its preamble, which went so far as to declare "the importation of Irish cattle to be a *nuisance* *." Such was the spirit of senseless tyranny which then animated an English House of Commons against a dependent state. Through the whole proceedings on this Bill, says Leland, the Lords carried on their debates with all the violence of men contending for their lives, with a shameful contempt of the order and dignity of their House.

"1666, October 4, the people of Dublin consider about sending 105,000 bullocks to London for the relief of that city lately burnt."—*Irish Remembrancer.*

* The Lord Chancellor (Clarendon) suggested an amendment equally reasonable, and observed that it might as properly be declared *adultery*.

ters of England were concerned in it, as if there were no other grievance, no other inconvenience by the wars, by the plague, or other destruction upon this kingdom, but only from Irish cattle; and yet I hope we shall procure some qualifications in the Bill. They were at drawing their swords about it in the House of Commons, and the day before I came to town there was a quarrel and a challenge given to the Duke of Buckingham * by my Lord of Ossory, the Duke being so violent as to give injurious national reproaches; and when my Lord of Ossory was at the appointed place three hours, the Duke did not come, but discovered it, and so the King sent and secured them; and next day the Duke complained to the House of Lords against my Lord of Ossory for breach of priviledge of Parliament in the debate, whereof another quarrel sprung up between him and my Lord Arlington, more desperate than the former, if the House had not peremptorily interposed; so you see what work the beginnings of it do make. I pray God the conclusions prove better. The temper of the House of Commons is strangely altered, and grown like to that in 41 †.

* The Duke of Buckingham exclaimed in the House of Lords that "none could oppose the Bill but such as had Irish estates or Irish understandings," which Lord Ossory justly resented; and the Duke, with his usual meanness, shrunk from him.—See a particular account of this challenge in the continuation of Lord Clarendon's History.

† 1641.

Nothing but discontents in Parliament, court, and kingdom. And now we are proceeding with as great severity against the Papists* upon such like jealousies and apprehensions as in the beginning of the Long Parliament. Yesterday my Lord of Ossory was sent to the Tower, and the Duke of Buckingham to the black rod during the pleasure of the House, according to a former precedent between my Lord Bridgwater and the Earl of Middlesex, where the challenger was sent to the Tower, and he that accepted the challenge to the black rod. The House of Commons are now upon debate of the monopoly of the Canary Company, and have voted it down; so that I hope we shall be at liberty in Ireland as to that. I humbly thank you for the care of my house in Dublin. I am not yet inclined to sell it; but when I come over, I shall be inclinable to whatsoever you think fit to advise me. I have not yet seen your coach, nor the coach maker, or done any thing about that affair, I have been so busy about other affairs; and now I shall go every day to visit my Lord of Ossory, whom I have assisted to the utmost of my power, as it may be you will hear from others. The King is very kind to me, and my Lady Castelmaine † also, and I have oppor-

* Lord Conway condemned all illiberal severity against Roman Catholics; and his brother-in-law Sir Heneage Finch opposed the Bill of the non-importation of Irish cattle with great temper, reason, and argument.

† She was afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, and for a long time preserved a dangerous influence over the King.

tunities of conversing with them daily. I received yesterday a very obliging letter from my Lord of Orrery; and so I desire you to pardon my haste at this time, which shall not be so hereafter, but I shall take more deliberation to acquaint you with the condition of affairs here, and to assure you of my being

Your entirely affectionate brother,

London, CONWAY.
30 October, 1666.

LETTER XCVII.

From Lord Viscount DUNGANNON
to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

By the last post I sent orders to your Lieutenant for the securing and sending up hither of Major Montgomery, the horse breeder in the county of Derry. He is one that is very troublesome, and keeps a *nonconformist minister* at his house, having made a convenient place for 500 auditors to meet in. This day my Lord Lieutenant wisht me to write to you, that if your officer had not taken him already, that he should endeavour to do it just at their preaching time, and so to take him and his preacher together, and as many priests more as should be there. Let his chaplain be sent to the county-jail, and himself sent hither, as the first order directed. In this I

beseech your immediate care, and that you hasten those directions to your officer. Likewise I am informed that the Tories which were in the county of Tyrone, are fled to join with another crew of that tribe in the county of Donegal. I could wish that a party of your troop did look out a little into that county to encourage the Militia, and countenance the inhabitants, who by several letters hither are said to be in a very desperate condition, and ready to quit their habitations, which I cannot but admire, having their Militia armed and provided with ammunition. Likewise Major Windsor lies at the Omagh with 30 horse, and 24 dragoons, and so is ordered to continue for some time for the quieting of that county, being ordered this post to pursue those rogues into Donegal, if he have any certain intelligence where they haunt there. I am certain that Art-Oge-Maguire hath writ to Costello *, and others of that gang, that he is ready to rise in the county of Down with a considerable party, when they please to direct him; but I am in hopes that the 20th instant being past, some endeavours will be used either to suppress or banish him that country. I suppose I shall have him set, if he stays there, these holy days. I am persuaded Col. Cromwell will send a party one side to search for him, and if you send another at the same time to the other

* In 1666, the great Tory Colonel Costello was killed.—Remarkable Occurrences.

side of the county, he may be had. When you correspond herein with Col. Cromwell, he will be able to be more particular in the business than I can at this distance. These holy days will be a fit time to watch him, and as I am informed his crew increaseth, and so they will be the easier found out. I had the honor of a letter of the 8th instant from my Lord Conway, wherein he writes that the Bill concerning *Cowes* * was then on passing; but by a letter which I saw this day to his Grace from my Lord Anglesey of the 11th instant, he writes hopefully that the Bill is not like to pass suddenly, if at all; for the Lords put it back to the Commons with some amendments, which the Commons will not allow of, but adhere to their first draught of it; and he writes that if it be so sent back to the Lords, it will be certainly rejected, the Commons being not so fond of passing it as at first, and the Lords very equal as to their vote for it. My Lord Lieutenant hath this day sent over his own proxy to be ready for that vote; not any other considerable news stirring. I pray you let me know what Will. Hill and you intend concerning the Militia troop which Conway Hill is now Captain to, when he enters into the army: for if you think it may satisfie the men, I should desire that troop for my son rather than

* The Bill mentioned in last Letter concerning Irish *cattle* (i. e. *cows*) must be the one alluded to by Lord Conway. The Lords inserted the words *detriment* and *mischief* in the place of *nuisance*, but they were thrown out in the Commons.

any other, but that shall not be but by all your consents. I had like to have forgot informing you that my Lord Lieutenant and Council are determined now to put in practise the ancient custom of *Kincogish** against these Tories, which will certainly reduce them, or root out their whole generation. Pardon this long trouble to you, from, Sir,

Your most humble and very
affectionate servant,

Dublin, DUNGANNON.
18 December, 1666.

Thus superscribed—

For my honor'd friend Sir George Rawden, Barr^tt^ att Lisburne.

LETTER XCVIII.

From Lord CONWAY to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Dear Brother,

I have at last agreed with my farrier, whom I first treated with at Oxford; he hath got a discharge from the King's work, and I lend him

* That every head of every sept, and every chief of every kindred or family, should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that sept, and kindred under it, at all times, to be justified, when he should be required or charged with any treason, felony, or other heinous crime.—Spencer's State of Ireland.

money to provide a chest of all sort of drugs to last three years. He shall come over with John Totnal, or sooner if you please, for he is out of employment, depending upon this, and hath lately married a wife, so that he is very impatient to be going; and you must provide him a house and a shop upon my account, upon which I doubt not but he will thrive very well, for I hear a good character both of him and his wife, and I am confident there is not a better farrier in England. As to affairs here, we are much rejoiced with the news of the arrival of the Gottenburgh fleet, in which is no less than 50 sail of ships with naval provisions; and tho' we have little hopes of peace, yet we hope to buy in the Swedes to take our part. The Duke of Buckingham and the Marquis of Dorchester were sent to the Tower on Wednesday last for quarrelling and striking one another when both Houses were in conference*. This day they are released. The Parliament is not yet adjourned, but on Monday I hear they

* To-day the Duke of Buckingham and Marquis of Dorchester were, upon their petitions, freed from the Tower, having been committed for quarreling and scuffling when we were the other day at the Canary conference.—Andrew Marvell's Letters, Dec. 22. See also the Continuation of Lord Clarendon's History, and his Life, where this quarrel is particularly mentioned. The Marquis of Dorchester (Henry Pierpont), a nobleman of uncommon learning, talents, and unsullied probity, was brother to William Pierpont, ancestor of the Dukes of Kingston. He was generally called "Wise William," being remarkable for strength of understanding.

will adjourn for the holydays only, and about the 15th of the next month 'tis thought this sessions will be ended. I pray present my service to my sister. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year, and am

Your's, &c.

London, CONWAY.
22 December, 1666.

LETTER XCIX.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

Yours of the 19th past brought me the ill news of your being troubled with the stone, which I am very sorry for, and impatient to hear you may be delivered from it, and the time approaching for drinking of Birch water; I cannot chuse but put you in mind of it, I for my part will forsake all the business and concernments in the world at that time of the year to attend it. Upon Sunday morning my Lady Denham * died poisoned, as she said herself, in a cup of chocolate. The Duke of York was very sad, and kept his chamber, where I went to visit him.—Affairs here go

* This account confirms what is said of Lady Denham's death in Grammont's Memoirs, p. 175, 4to edition, by Edwards, Pall Mall. Sir John Denham died the year following, March 19, 1668.—See what is said of him in Temple's Works, vol. II. p. 135.

very ill; the two Houses of Parliament are at great difference, and the King's affairs, and the concernments of the kingdom, are neglected. The Queen is very ill of a fever. I supt with the King last night at Lady Castelmaine's *, and was with them till two o'clock this morning (as I have often both dined and supt with the King and the Duke of York since I come last to London): they were very merry, and not sensible of the troubles and dangers which I fear are drawing on fast upon us. We had such a strong alarm last week that the French were shipping at Brest to invade us in Ireland, that I thought my Lord Ossory would have gone post before this time, and that I should have waited upon him, but it hath cooled ever since. I can give you but a very bad account of your friends at Ragley, where my wife continues in great misery, extremely ill, and I believe very near her last. I trouble you no farther, but remain

Your's, &c.

London, CONWAY.
8 January, 1666-7.

* Afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, one of the most beaut..... of Charles's mistresses; she was an inveterate enemy of the Earl of Clarendon.

LETTER C.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I came to London the 12th of this month, as I acquainted you with my intentions in my last from Ragley of the 8th. Since my coming hither, I have writ twice to my Lord Lieutenant, and once to my Lord of Orrery: these have hindered me from writing to you as often as I designed, but I believe you are not ignorant from all hands how affairs go here. The King has cast himself wholly upon the Parliament, who fly at all things, and all men, but are now chiefly employed against the late Lord Chancellor* in an impeachment brought into the House of Commons upon Saturday last; upon which they appointed Committees to consult and order the manner and method of their proceedings in the management of it. How nearly this touches the Duke of York you are better able to judge of than I, and what effect it may probably produce. In all that is doing I can see no good designed for Ireland; Scotland is under considerations of great favor, both as to trade, and other advantages recommended by the King in his Speech to the Parliament, carried on and

* The Earl of Clarendon.

pursued by many potent persons of interest and faction; but Ireland, which is ten times of greater value in point of trade, is laid by, neglected, and considered no farther but only how to damnify it. Under what sad fate we lie, or what evil stars are over us, I know not; but I being one of this committee for the Scotch trade, was very desirous to understand the bottom of it; and attended it on Saturday from 3 in the afternoon till 9 at night, so that I lost the benefit of that post, and could write to no body. My Lord Lauderdale, in behalf of Scotland, proposed the taking off half the imposition upon salt, freedom of importation of corn and cattle, without any restraint, and to be admitted into the benefit of the act of navigation, as freely as any Englishman, from which they are by that act wholly debarred. The inducing argument for all this to be done, which must repeal and alter three Acts of Parliament, is, that the Dutch do offer to furnish them all commodities which they had from England at cheaper rates, that their consumption out of England was £.318,600, and the commodities imported by them were £.200,000, so that we were gainers by £.118,600. This is the state of the case, upon which you may make judgment useful to Ireland better than I can. Since I began this letter, I have seen the articles against the Earl of Clarendon, which are eight:—1st. That he took £.4000 for the Canary patent. 2dly. That he had £.10,000 a year from the farmers of the Cus-

toms. 3dly. That he had £.50,000 for the settlement of Ireland. 4thly. That he advised the King to govern by a standing army. 5thly. That he vilified the Parliament to the King; and advised him to dissolve them. 6thly. That he spoke contemptibly of the King's person, and endeavoured to diffuse it into others that he was popishly affected. 7thly and 8thly. That he abused the King with confidence of peace, and kept him from defending himself. I have again writ this post to my Lord of Orrery. Father Patrick came to me the other day, and told me that, seeing things likely to run in confusion here, he was desirous to place a thousand or £.1200 in Ireland, if he could do it securely. I advised him to put it into my Lord of Donegal's hands; he will desire but 8 per cent. if you can procure him a good mortgage, of which I promised him to write to you. We had yesterday an unfortunate passage: Addy Loftus brought an Irish dog to fight with a mastiff before the King; the Irish dog had all the advantage immaginable, and dragged him 5 or 6 times about the ring, so that every body gave the mastiff for dead; all men were concerned as if it had been their General, and yet at last the Irish dog run away; I lost my money; and afterwards the King called me to him, and said he would lay £.500 that neither I nor all the men in Ireland could bring an Irish wolf dog that would not run away. I pray speak with my Lord Dungannon about it, for tho' I

will not upon any man's confidence venture so much money, yet I will be willing to go my share, and I am sure the King will lay it. I pray, speak with my Lord Lieutenant, and know what dogs he hath, and enquire amongst all your friends, for I would fain recover the credit of our country. I hope I shall hear from you how all affairs go at Dublin, and from hence I shall neglect no opportunity to inform you of all matters, and to assure you of my being

Your's, &c.

London, CONWAY.
29 October, 1667.

I have sent a hamper with 3 boxes in it, and 2 cases with trees; the boxes have in them flowers, roots, and seeds, such as my gardener writ for from Lisburn. They cost me 14*l.* as you shall see by the particulars; they are very choice things, and very good.

LETTER CI.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I should be very glad to hear of your safe arrival in Ireland, tho' I cannot doubt of it, considering the fairness of the season, and upon that account I make all the haste I can to acquaint you with those affairs which have past since my return to London. I found my Lord of Orrery

in a fit of the gout, of which he doth yet keep his chamber, and foreseeing that business would be delayed, and that he should be necessitated to stay here all this winter, he hath sent for my Lady Orrery, and expects her this next month. Upon Sunday after I came hither, Mr. Gorge * spoke to me in White-Hall, and told me things were grown to that height, that he could not esteem any man to be his friend that held either friendship or correspondence with Mr. Rogers †, but that he took me to be so much a person of honor, and knew so well the long friendship that had been between us, that he did assure me it should not create the least jealousy in him towards me. You may easily immagine he had given the same animadversions to others, so that it come to Mr. Steward's‡ ears, who spake of it to Mr. Giffard § as one of the insolentest things that ever he had heard in his life. You may then conclude how it was taken, that upon Sunday last the King adjourned the Privy Council to meet here in my Lord Orrery's chamber, where the report from the Commissioners of the accounts was read, and my Lord Anglesey || so shuffled in his answers, that the King concluded him guilty of all the miscarriages charged upon him. The Council sat about three hours, and the King staid an hour and a

* Duke of Ormond. † Probably the Duke of Buckingham.
‡ King. § Duke of York.
|| He was Treasurer of the Navy, and in the interest of the Duke of Ormond.

half after that in chearful discourse and kind entertainment of my Lord Orrery, all which time I was in the room with them, and had my share both of the King's good countenance and good words.—Mr. Giffard was here again yesterday, and assured us that the King would speedily declare and settle the government of Ireland. The King goes to-morrow to New-Market, and from thence comes to Audley-End, and doth not return to London these six weeks. My Lord of Orrery meets him at Audley End, but I intend to return into Warwickshire, and not to be here again till the middle or end of November, by which time I must desire a supply of money, or else I shall be forced to neglect both your affairs and my own. The Parliament is put off till the 1st of March, and if Mr. Garrett* can prevail, it will be put off long enough, for he dreads it of all things in the world; but Mr. Giffard† and Mr. Bolton‡ are firmly united upon other principles. I shall not need to trouble you with more at this present, but desirous to hear from you of all things, remain

Your's, &c.

London, CONWAY.
29 September, 1668.

* Lord Arlington. † The Duke of York.
‡ Lord Keeper, Sir Orlando Bridgman.

LETTER CII.

To whom the following Letter was addressed, or by whom written, I know not; it has the day of the month, and the year, and contains some news which entitle it to a place in this Collection, as being one of the Rawdon Papers.

The French are sending out 5 men of war from Rochel under the Count D'Estrades for the West Indies, tho' some give out they are for Portugal. The report of the squabble between the French and Dutch is not confirmed by any of our letters. The troops arrived from Portugal are not come so high as Portsmouth, but this day it was agreed at the Board that his Majesty should be attended to know how they should be disposed of, they being all sensible of the great honor they have done the nation by their great valour while in Portugal.—Major Needham is this day ordered to continue a prisoner, unless he can give sufficient security for his appearance; but the poor soldiers and seamen are ordered to be discharged, and the Dutch Ambassador to be made acquainted with it. Great abuses being discovered of the transporting English wool beyond sea, contrary to the laws, whereby our whole trade of manufacture may in time be lost, 'tis ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next. It's feared

they of Tripoli may take advantage by the not returning of the English Consul at the time limited by their Bassa * to break the spear, or at least to do some violence at sea; and letters from Legorne say they have taken an English vessel laden with corn from that coast.—Some considerations are held about the trade to the plantations, whether and how far they may be allowed a trade between the plantations and Tangier; the matter is referred to a committee to consider of.

10 October, 1668.

LETTER CIII.

From Lord Conway to Sir George Rawdon.

Dear Brother,

I received yours of the 10th instant yesterday, but the former mentioned of the 7th I have not. I am now going upon Tuesday next to Ragley; I had gone this week but that I was desirous, before I went, to speak with Mr. Giffard †, who came hither yesterday morning. Mr. Rogers ‡ and he and I discoursed of many things, and particularly of those that were to go into Ireland since Mr. Gorge § had notice given him that he was to go no more, and had also refused the employment

* Bashaw. † Duke of York.

‡ Duke of Buckingham, I believe.

§ Duke of Ormond.

offered to Mr. Archer. I find they are desirous to put it upon Mr. Miller and Sir Thomas Osburne, and I know not how to relate to you what Mr. Miller said upon that subject, but he desires your advice, tho' probably the thing will fall of itself. We made a progress yesterday about the revenue of Ireland beyond what I could expect; there is 225 thousand pounds a year offered for it, with unquestionable security, and £.60,000 advance upon interest. Mr. Fisher works hard against Mr. Aires*; Dr. Gorge goes away this day, I think, for Ireland, to bring over the vouchers, and the remainder of Sir George Cartwright's accounts, and Mr. Aires will suddenly receive a public disgrace. The encouragement for the French and other strangers to be brought into Ireland is still in agitation; my Lord Keeper and the Duke of Buckingham are firm to it, but the separation that hath been among these great Lords, some by their sports, others by their distempers of the gout, hath hitherto delayed it; on Monday, my Lord Orrery and they meet, to bring it to a conclusion. I cannot chuse but give you account of one passage which hath occasioned much talk about the town. The Duke of York brought a recommendation from the King to the Council of Trade upon Thursday last, that they would chuse Sir Phill. Frowd their secretary; my Lord Arlington at the same time recom-

* Lord Orrery.

mended one Mr. du Moulin for the same employment; the debate and the heat lasted all the afternoon, and when it came to a question, my Lord Arlington carried it by 20 voices, and more. It is not to be imagined how high this business was carried on both sides (both of them being present). I am informed that the King hath appointed you his sole trustee for the management of Alderman Barker's estate by the contrivance of Father Patrick and my Lord Arlington, against the pretences of Vernon and my Lord of Ormonde. You will hear more of it from them; and therefore I only thought fit but to mention it. I write nothing about Will. Temple's coming over with the 3 pads you mention, not knowing but that I may possibly see you sooner than you expect, but whereever I am, I shall always be

Yours, &c.

London, CONWAY.
October 24, 1668.

Since I writ this, I have heard many particulars of information come in against Mr. Aires, concerning compositions.

LETTER CIV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I received a letter lately from Mr. Ayres *, in which he writes that his affairs are in a better posture than ever; Mr. Tomson † hath deserted Mr. Clifton ‡ and Mr. Bence §, and hath made a strict friendship with Mr. St. George ‖. The occasion was this; Mr. Clifton, Mr. Bence, and Mr. Frowd ¶, finding the great influence which Mr. Tomson had upon Mr. Church **, resolved by open attacks, as well as by mines, to lessen and destroy his credit with Mr. Church, and pursued it so far that at a meeting at Mr. Smith's ††, they fell on him so abruptly and warmly, that Mr. Tompson put back his seat, and went away. The next day Mr. Sheldon ‡‡ and Mr. Johnson §§ came severally to Mr. Ayres (for by the way 'twas Mr. Tompson that helped Mr. Johnson to his late employment), and told him that to their knowledge 'twas necessary Mr. Tompson and Mr. St.

* Lord Orrery.
‡ Duke of Ormond.
‖ Duke of Buckingham.
** The King.
‡‡ Lord Ashley.
† Lord Lauderdale.
§ Lord Arlington.
¶ Sir Thomas Clifford.
†† Lord Kingston.
§§ Lord Berkeley.

George should instantly close, and offered to tie that knot. Much ceremony there was in this solemnity which I omit: but at last Mr. Church was the instrument of this reconciliation, and was brought to make it wholly his own concern. So that now Lord Kingston, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Ashley, Lord Berkely, Secretary Trevor, Lord Ossory, and Sir Thomas Osborne, are as one man, and are nothing but by common consent*. The King and the Duke of York † have had some dispute about Lord Roos's divorce ‡, which is to be done, and is now doing by Act of Parliament. The King is for it to the heigth, the Duke as warm against it; you may easily guess why. I pray speak nothing of these things, for I have writ them to none but yourself. Mr. Blewet is such an enemy to Lord Lauderdale and Lord Ashley, that he would swear he had been trepanned by his friends, if he should

* Mr. Smith, Mr. St. George, Mr. Tomson, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Welsh, Mr. Ayres, and Mr. Thomas; feigned names for those I have inserted in the text.

† Duke of York called Mr. Dean.

‡ "The great Bill begun in the Lords, and which makes more ado than ever any act in this Parliament did, is for enabling Lord Roos, long since divorced in the spiritual court, and his children declared illegitimate, &c. to marry again."—A. Marvell's Letters. See Lord Clarendon's Life, &c. Lord Dorchester, mentioned p. 226, whose daughter Lady Roos was, acted incomparably in this business. Indeed his behaviour as a father and a nobleman of the highest honour cannot be sufficiently applauded.—See also Burnet's History of his Own Times, vol. I. p. 262.

know it. The Duke of Ormond and Lord Arlington endeavoured to supplant Lord Berkely, and to bring in Mr. Buller, which hath made him implacable to them, as I am informed. My Lord Berkely says, he will be going for Ireland the beginning of April, as I hear; the resolves of such motions are very uncertain I believe. I left order with Mr. Jervis before I left Dublin, to send my sister's Usquebagh to Chester to Mr. Richardson, and I took care there to have it sent to Coventree, for I intend not to go to London, it is so chargeable. The plate at Belfast, I suppose, will be run for, and you may be sure I shall be willing my gelding run for it. I have had birch-water since the 2d of this month, and I am very constant to it while it lasts. My wife is ill at present, no body hath seen her these ten days, but I suppose it is much after the usual manner. My brother Francis tells me your son Ned* cannot stretch out his arm by a great deal; I pray let me know how it is, and whether it be his right or his left arm. I think I have little more to add, but my service to my sister, and the assurance of my being

Yours, &c.

Ragley, CONWAY.
15 March, 1669-70.

* Edward Rawdon, eldest son of Sir George, was nephew to the writer; he was killed in France on service in the year 1676.

LETTER CV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I am just now come home from the wedding, and have left all the company at the Castle to write these few lines to you. My Lord Chancellor* married my Lord Lieutenant's† daughter and my Lord Drogheda's son, to which my Lord Lieutenant invited me last night; I shewed him your letter, and left it with him. I spake to him also concerning the Sheriffs, and he desired my assistance, and told me he would have no Scotchmen prickt down. My answer was, that I did fear there were no Englishmen returned for the counties of Down and Antrim; so he called for the list, which I had seen, and knew before, and when I had read it I told him I was mistaken, for there was an Englishman in each return; Sir Hercules Longsford for the county of Antrim, and Mr. Hawkins in Down; but, said I, Sir Hercules Longsford hath already been Sherif since the King came in: that's nothing, saith my Lord Lieutenant, and so I left him fully resolved to pitch

* Michael Boyle; he was both Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of Dublin.

† Lord Robarts; his daughter Letitia Isabella was married to Charles the second Earl of Drogheda in 1669. — Archdale's Peerage.

upon those two, unless he advise with some body else that may alter him. Yesterday was a full hearing in Chancery between Sir Tristram Beresford and his son; but my Lord Chancellor commanded both to agree by arbitration before he delivered judgment. My Lord Lieutenant is horribly troubled with the Mayor* and Aldermen of this city, who first addrest themselves to him, and afterwards petitioned him to grant his order for fire and candle to the Guards. He hath sent the petition over to the King, being unwilling to do any thing in it of himself, without the King's express command; and yesterday the Common Council have voted that they will give no more fire and candle to the Guards without my Lord Lieutenant's express order, which he takes very unkindly. My Lord Lieutenant is informed that my Lord Lauderdale hath committed the Archbishop of Glasgow†, and wonders it was not in your news, if it be true. I pray enquire and learn what you can of their proceedings there. I hope I shall get out Moses Hill's commission shortly; Mr. Roberts tells me it is written, and doth believe that upon my appearing for him, it will be done. Sir Hercules Longsford is in town; I met him at the Castle last Friday. I

* Lewis Desmencer, Lord Mayor in 1669.—See Carte's Ormonde, vol. II. p. 411.

† Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, forced to resign by Lord Lauderdale in 1669.—Beatson's Pol. Index; see Burnet's Hist. of his Own Times, vol. I. p. 286, fol.

pray present my humble service to my sister, with my thanks for her Usquebagh ; and so I rest

Your's, &c.

Dublin, 9 November, 1669. CONWAY.

LETTER CVI.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

I have been all this day with my Lord Lieutenant, or employed about his commands, and I am but newly come from him, tho' it be very late ; yet I am to give you notice by his command that the King hath privately informed him of two persons sent from Rome that lie lurking in this country to do mischief. One is *Signor Agnetti,* an Italian, employed by the College *de Propaganda Fide ;* the other is Plunket*, a Member of the same College, and designed titular Archbishop of Armagh. If you can dexterously find them out, and apprehend them, 'twill be an acceptable service. But I told him I did not think they kept their residence in our parts ; however he thinks it his duty to search every where. The last post brought us no ill news, the two Houses are like to agree well ; for tho' the Lords have re-

* He was afterwards titular Primate of Ireland, and hanged at Tyburn, July 1, 1681. His name was Oliver Plunket, and he died denying every thing that had been sworn against him.—See Burnet, vol. I. p. 502.

jected the Bill which the Commons sent up about their judicature, yet they are preparing one themselves, which is thought will give satisfaction. Sir George Cartwright * is impeached for a vast sum of money, and in a great deal of danger, as all letters affirm. My Lord of Orrery is upon the mending hand, but is not yet able to write. I have had letters from my Lady Orrery, in which she tells me that all things will go suddenly to my Lord Lieutenant's satisfaction, and that my Lord of Orrery and the Duke of Buckingham do not lose ground as was supposed. She also assures me I shall obtain liberty to go for England very suddenly, but how I shall prevail with my Lord Lieutenant, I know not, because he is very kind to me. Yesterday we had an inundation of letters from the King for giving away of his revenue †, which my Lord Lieutenant will never consent to without representing the true state of all the inconveniences that will follow upon it; but the Council is so torne into faction about it, many of them I believe expecting letters for themselves, that my Lord Lieutenant is horribly troubled to bring them to reason in this particular. I shall say no more, but I am your's, CONWAY.

Dublin, 20 November, 1669.

* Sir George Carteret. See a particular account of the debates in the House of Commons relative to him in Andrew Marvell's Letters to his Constituents at Hull for the year 1669.

† The King's warrants were what chiefly contributed to the large debt due at this time to the establishment—Lord Robarts Lord Lieutenant.

LETTER CVII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

On Tuesday last* a strange accident befell my Lord of Ormonde: as he was going home to his lodging at Clarendon-house †, about 6 o'clock at night, 8 men set upon him, and threatned to pistol him if he did not come out of his coach; when they had him out, he began to argue the case, and to ask them what they would have? if they came for money, he offered them 40 guineas, and to send them more, besides his jewels which were about him, worth £.1000. They said they did not come for money, nor had time to dispute with him, but mounted him behind one of their company, and told him then that they would make him pay his old debts, and it is said that they intended to have hanged him at Tyburne. But my Lord of Ormonde, with much presence of mind and resolution, by such time as they were gone 20 yards from his own house, that is, about my Lord Berkley's new house, began to struggle with

* Dec. 6, 1670.

† Clarendon House stood on the site of the present Grafton Street, and faced the upper end of St. James's Street.—Pennant's London, p. 133.—Blood, who planned and who was so near executing his infernal purpose, was pardoned by the King; and what is stranger still, his pardon was accompanied with the grant of an estate of £.500 per annum.

the man that rid before him, and tumbled him off his horse, and fell down with him. Then they endeavoured to kill him, one shot a pistol at him, another fired at him, but the pistol went not off, another gave him a blow with a sword, and rid over him, another gave him a blow with a pistol on his left eye-brow, which is the greatest wound that remains upon him, and in this scuffle his servants came out and relieved him; but the men got all away, leaving some of their horses, and other things. I have been with my Lord of Ormonde almost every day since this accident, and, as he told me, yesterday within 3 or 4 days he will be abroad again; but notwithstanding the King's proclamation, and a reward of £.1000 to him that shall discover the bottom of the business, nothing of that is yet discovered. The King is very successful in the proceedings of Parliament, they have given an excise to pay his debts, and a tax by way of subsidy, but not the old way, to raise £.800,000 for the setting out of a fleet.

Just now I have received your letters of the 26 past, and 6th instant, with the unspeakable sad news to me of my Lord of Dromore's* death. My letter to my Lord of Dromore was inclosed in a letter to you, and the directions were within his letter wrapt about Van Helmont's medicine, which would certainly have recovered him; and in that

*George Rust was appointed to the see of Dromore in 1667; he is noticed in a former letter of Lord Conway's, as being down with him at Ragley; he was then Dean Rust.

letter I told you that Arthur* had but two fits of an ague, and was very well, as I suppose he is at this present. But Dr. Ridgeley was very sorry he went not into France this winter, apprehending his cough, and danger of a consumption, as things not to be dallied with, but of highest concernment to him to be prevented in time. Van Helmont and he are preparing things for him, and will give directions how he shall be ordered in France, which his Governour, who studies physick, will be very capable to understand and pursue. All that I can say of Van Helmont's success with my wife is, that she hath gained upon him so far, as that he will do for her all that is in his power; he hath sent into Germany for medicines for her, and will return to her as soon as his business will permit, and my stay here is only for him, and to carry him down with me. I am unfeignedly Your's, &c.

London, CONWAY.
12 December, 1670.

I do not doubt but we shall prevent the imposition that is laid upon your salt. I had almost forgot to tell you that I am very willing to lay out £.100, or what else you think fit, to set up the glass work you mention. I pray let me know whether it be for green or white glass; both will be useful, nor is there danger if the man be ho-

* Arthur Rawdon, his nephew; he was educated by his uncle as his son, and on account of his delicate health sent abroad. He was afterwards Sir Arthur Rawdon of Moira, Bart.

nest; if he be a cheat, I shall be left in the lurch. I pray present my service to my sister, and tell her my stock of Usquebagh is all gone to one bottle; also I heard she hath some scollops to send over to me, which may be sent easily to Mr. Richardson at Chester. I entreat you also to write to Philomy ô Neile to send mè over two pieces more of the best frise that can be had, one piece of black frise, the other of grey, either dark or light coloured; the 3 pieces I had from him did not accommodate all my friends.

LETTER CVIII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

On Friday last I finished the troublesome ceremony of my mother's funeral with less disorder than was expected in so great a crowd, and with the applause of all that saw it. It was the Herald's office to make an entry thereof upon record, with such circumstances therewith as you will find in the copy thereof, which I send you here inclosed. Yesterday I received your letters of the 3d and 10th instant, but so wetted in the carriage as I could hardly read them. Yet I perceive you think the decoy and the park in very good order, and I am very glad of it, but I hope to see them in better order some time or other.

I am very glad you have pieced up with Francis; my Lord Chesterfield gives £.100 a year standing wages, and 10*d.* a week board wages, and many other profits of his garden, to a worse gardener than Francis. I received this inclosed yesterday from Mr. Dethick and Arthur; they are all well at Orleans. I never omitted to send you their letters as soon as they came to my hands. He hath laid out a matter of 8*l.* or 10*l.* for me in French books, which I intend to return to him very suddenly, and whensoever you please to write to them, I will convey your letters. I intend to give Arthur a ruby ring for my mother's legacy, and that's the reason you find mention of such things in the letter. I perceive you take notice that Mr. Dethick is a punctual and frugal steward; I assure you he is as ingenious and discreet a person, and as genteel à humoured man, as any I know. I cannot conclude without telling you the entertainment my Lord Berkeley received at Kidderminster; my Lord Winsor sent Sir William Knight to him to put him in mind of his promise to fight with him when he came out of Ireland; my Lord Berkeley answered him that he never challenged my Lord Winsor; the other affirmed that he did, and told him that he was farther commanded to bring him a challenge, if he had forgot the former, to which my Lord Berkeley replied, that he was still the King's Lieutenant of Ireland, and would not fight with my Lord Winsor. Sir William Knight answered him that my

Lord Winsor was the King's Lord Lieutenant of Wostershire, and as good a man as himself, and that if he refused to fight with him, he was commanded to tell him that my Lord Winsor would post him up for a coward, and cudgel him wheresoever he met him. So they parted, and my Lord Berkeley told him he was going to Windsor, and would complain of him to the King. This relation I had from my Lord Winsor on Friday last at the funeral, where my Lord Brook was also, and many others, nor is he sparing to publish it in all places, and I hear his reception at Winsor is not like to be much better, unless my Lady Clanbra.* alter the case, for she thinks to trip up Nell Guin's heels, and you cannot immagine how highly my Lord Arran and many others do value themselves upon the account of managing Lady Clanbra. in this affair. Every body was so importunate for my mother's scutchions in this country, that I thought it would not be unwelcome to send over a dozen scutchions into Ireland by my cousin Huncks; and the *Majesty scutchion* which stood at her head, I have sent to my sister Rawdon.

So I rest your's, &c.

Ragley, CONWAY.
20 June, 1671.

Indorsed by Lord Conway:—*For yourself.*

* If the name is Clanbrassil, I never heard of her as one of Charles's mistresses, but who she was I don't know.

The writer of the following Letter, and the person to whom it is written, are now unknown; it was written two days after the attack made by the Dutch on the English fleet in Solebay.

LETTER CIX.

Since my last (Dear Friend) we have been entertained with matters worthy your knowledge, for on Tuesday morning*, about 6 of the clock, both the fleets engaged, and before 10 of the clock, the Duke's ship the Prince, had received 60 broadsides, and then being disabled, he went aboard the St. Michael; there he staid till 4 in the afternoon, and then went aboard the London, and there staid that night. The fight continued till 11 next day, being Wednesday, he went aboard the Prince again, which was then mended in all she was disabled; that morning proved very foggy, and the Duke cruising about with 30 sail of ships to meet the Dutch, found them drawn up together in very good order; but then tacking about, ran to the rest of our fleet, and having gotten 60 of our ships together, in as good a condition as when they came, with them he bore up towards the Dutch, but it proving misty, the Dutch made for the coast of Flanders, and late

* May 29, 1672.

that night got to the Weeser, which are shallows, that our ships durst not venture on for fear of being stranded, being that they draw more water than the Dutch. We set out our flag of defiance to them, but they would not come out, and then our fleet returned to Solebay, where they now ride. We lost but one ship, the James, which was burnt, after having endured the brunt of all the fight; in her was lost the Earl of Sandwich *. The Catherine was taken by the Dutch, and in her Sir John Chichely † and Col. Richard Talbot ‡, with several others, who were carried prisoners into other ships; and then the Dutch going to fire her, the rest of the souldiers that were in her saved her, and brought her off; we have some 7 ships disabled.—We brought in of the Dutch 3 ships, sunk some 12, and destroyed most of their fire-ships. We have killed on our side, Captain Digby, Captain Cox, Captain Pearce, Sir Fretcheville Hollis §, Mad. Buckly, the Lord Maidston, and several other captains, noblemen, and others ||.

* Lord Sandwich was blown up in his ship the Royal James, after behaving with the greatest intrepidity and gallantry.

† He was a Commissioner for the office of Master of the Ordnance.

‡ Richard Talbot, one of the Duke of York's bed chamber men, afterwards raised by him to be Earl and Duke of Tirconnel.

§ Sir Fretcheville Hollis, knt. Rear-admiral, was killed on board the Cambridge.

|| De Ruyter, the Dutch Admiral, said in his Letter, "it was the hardest fought battle he ever saw."

In one of the Dutch ships is taken one of seeming quality, his leg shot off; he will not confess himself, but is thought to be one of the State deputies.

London, June 1, 1672.

LETTER CX.

From Lord Conway to Sir George Rawdon.

Dear Brother,

You find fault with me for not writing to you in the multitude of your troubles, whereas I am most certain I neither omitted, nor delayed to answer all your letters in what was material for me to answer. In your last you signify your intentions of sending your daughter into England, to which I should willingly agree, if I knew where she could be conveniently placed. In my family all the women about my wife, and most of the rest, are Quakers, and Mons. Van Helmont is governour of that flock, an unpleasing sort of people, silent, sullen, and of a reserved conversation, which can be no ways agreeable to your daughter, nor for her advantage. These and all of that society have free access to my wife, but I believe Dr. More, though he was in the house all the last summer, did not see her above twice or thrice. Now when I am absent at London or in Ireland,

as I hope to be next summer, what can my niece do amongst them? I have considered amongst all my acquaintance, and I can find none to my mind. Mr. Speaker's * Lady is a most virtuous discreet person, but her husband is worse for women than my Lord Ranelagh †. If she were in either of these families, the world would judge I might better have ventured her in a bawdy-house. My Lord Chancellor's ‡ family is a very good family, but 'tis so numerous, and his Lady being dead, I do not think they would admit of it. My sister Clifton lives so sluttishly and foolishly, that it would not be of any advantage to my niece. So that I protest I cannot think of any place convenient; I wish you would defer it

* Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker, was born in 1633, and died in 1707. On the resignation of Sir Job Charlton in 1673, he was appointed Speaker, in which station he continued till the year 1678, when being re-chosen by the House, the King refused his consent, on which Serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir Edward Seymour's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wale of the city of London; and his second, who is mentioned in this letter, was Letitia, the daughter of Francis Popham, esq. by whom he had six sons and one daughter; his second son by this marriage was Francis, who was ancestor to the present Marquis of Hertford, and became heir to the fortune of the writer of this letter.

† This Lord Ranelagh, according to Burnet, was a young man of great parts, and as great vices. He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took much with the King, and had a great dexterity in business.

‡ Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Nottingham in 1675.

till I speak with you. The best I can think of is my Lady Puckering at Warwick; she is a discreet lady, and they live hansomly, and sometimes she goes to London with her husband in a session of Parliament. If you continue in your resolution of sending over your daughter before I come into Ireland, I will speak with my Lady Puckering unless you can think of some better place amongst your own acquaintance. This is the reason that I wrote to you long since it was convenient for you to marry your daughter, because, as things stood with me, I knew not how to provide for her in the mean time so as I would do, and as might be proper for her.—When I received my Lord Coloony's letter, I gave you an account of the answer I made him, and of my readiness to serve him for the getting of his son's pardon, only I desired him to provide a solicitor, for I could not undertake that part. I hope that he and you have received my letters, tho' I hear nothing of it, they were both inclosed in a cover to Philomy ô Neile. But I perceive your daughter* will not have Mr. Coote, and my Lord Granard is angry with me that I do not appear or concern myself for his son so much as he would have me. Whereas I shall never do more for any one in the world, than only to agree to whatsoever you do. This is

* Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Rawdon, was married in October of the following year, 1678, to Arthur, the second Earl of Granard, and son of the first Earl, who is noticed in this letter; she died 1st April, 1724.

my resolution to him and all mankind in this matter. I believe you will have no occasion of removing to Portmore, from those apprehensions you mention of my Lord of Ormond's coming into the North. My Lord Treasurer * writes to me that my Lord Lauderdale's letters say, there is no fear of any insurrection in Scotland. But I wish you had gone there when my Lord Granard's party came down, then you had avoided all these troubles and perplexities which now pursue you, and out of which there is no way to get out, but to let them pass over as clouds do, of themselves. Do nothing that is unhamsome for you to do, but be quiet, and let them pass over of themselves. This is the best advice I can give you, who shall ever be,

Yours, &c.

Ragley, 28 December, 1677. CONWAY.

LETTER CXI.

From the same to the same.

Dear Brother,

Last night late I received yours of the second instant together with my Lord Granard's and the examinations inclosed, which I delivered this morning to my Lord Treasurer, and I saw him read your letter to the King. The examinations

* Lord Danby.

were sent over last post by my Lord Lieutenant, and immediately sent away by the King's order to my Lord Lauderdale. My Lord Treasurer commanded me to write to my Lord Granard, and to you to give you thanks, and to let you both know that he would speak to the King to be fully empowered to gratify the informer either with money or otherwise, as my Lord Granard shall think fit, that he may be largely provided for, so as to attain a perfect discovery. And in the mean time he desires you to proceed upon this account which you have from me, as I told him I was sure you would, and by the next post he says he will give me a letter to my Lord Granard to this effect which I have mentioned. This morning the two Houses of Parliament met, and upon a message from the King, adjourned till Monday the 28th instant. The ground of which is this: the King expected, before the Parliament met, to have sent over 10 or 12,000 men into Ostend and Nuport, but the Spanish proceedings are so formal and dilatory, that after it was concluded upon with the Spanish agents here, he pretends he can give no orders for the execution, but they must come from Villa Hermosa; so Mr. Godolphin is sent over to him, and expected back again before that time. In the mean time we are beating up drums every day for new levies; and soldiers come in plentifully and chearfully, and in all probability we shall be suddenly engaged in a sharp war both by sea and land: the influence of

which must certainly be great upon Ireland, and occasion the calling of a Parliament there for our preservation, and I believe, for the doubling of our forces. As to my particular, I am sorry to find that the very rumour of war makes exchange of money to rise between England and Ireland, but I have not yet drawn upon Mr. Mildmay, and whether I shall get any upon reasonable terms I know it. I hope this letter will be sufficient to make my excuse to my Lord Granard, to whom I must write when I convey to him my Lord Treasurer's Letter. So I shall add no more but that I am yours, &c.

London, CONWAY.
15 January, 167$\frac{7}{8}$.

LETTER CXII.

The following Letter, written by Sir WILLIAM PETTY *, though the person to whom it is addressed is now not known, and the subject not interesting, demands a place in this Collection on account of the Character of the Writer.

Sir,

I have many troubles, and which is worse, have been absolutely lame these 3 weeks, so as

* Sir William Petty, the writer of this letter, was born in 1623 at Rumsey, in Hampshire; was appointed Physician General to the army in Ireland in 1652, and in 1654 contracted with the Parliament to take a survey of the Kingdom, of which his

you may well think that letters calling for money, are not very comfortable. Nevertheless I'e assure you, I was very glad to see any thing from you, tho' Mrs. Aston's name puts me into a fever. But to be short, I have given order to stop her mouth for the time past, and do authorise you for the time to come to pay her all my rent, but £.40 a year, during her ungodly pretence, taking the most legal acquittances for every penny so paid, and let those acquittances be sent me with the rest of my rent. Pray favor me with a word, how you pay our quit-rent, and what acquittances you have for the same. I have been so plagued with multiplied demands of this kind, that I'm afraid of every shadow. As for public matters, I know only the street news, which is unsafe ground to give conjecture upon. I would gladly give the remaining £.40 per annum to be rid of the fears I am in, altho' I see no impossibility of putting a hook into the great Leviathan. Tell me your opinion, whether you do not believe he doth animate both parties in Scotland, or that he cannot (if need be) make the Scots of Ireland,

maps are still esteemed most accurate. In 1660 he was made one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, and in the following year received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II. In 1667 he married the daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, of Castletown, in the County of Limerick, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. From this marriage is descended the present Marquis of Lansdown, who now possesses the great Estate in Ireland, acquired by this his ancestor. Sir William sat in the Irish Parliament for the Borough of Enniscorthy.

and the unrestored Irish, to frighten the rest. We must leave all to God.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Dublin, Wm. Petty.

February 5, 167$\frac{7}{8}$.

LETTER CXIII.

From Sir John Davys to Sir George Rawdon.

Sir,

I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant and Council to send you the inclosed examination * of John Fitzgerald, and to desire you as speedily and secretly as may be, to have Bodkin's house at Belfast, mentioned therein, searched, and such papers of Fitzgerald's as you shall find, and to be of any consideration, seized and secured; and if the contents of those papers, or any other thing you find, shall happen to lead you to any suspicion of Bodkin, that in that case you cause him also to be seized and secured; and however things appear, that you do interrogate him to such particulars in reference to Fitzgerald, as upon reading his examination you shall think proper to ask of him, and of your proceeding herein, that you will

* Upon the first news of Tongue and Oates's plot, measures were taken in Ireland by the Duke of Ormond to defeat it.

be pleased, with all convenient speed, to return me upon account to be presented to the Board.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Council Chamber, JOHN DAVYS.
19th of November, 1678.

"Thus superscribed:—

These—To the Right Hon. Sir George Rawdon, one of his Majestie's most Hon. Privie Councel of Ireland, at Lisburne."

JOHN DAVYS.

LETTER CXIV.

From the Duke of ORMOND to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I have just now received yours of the 26, with the inclosed intelligence from Mr. Dobbs; the report of the defeat * of the Rebels is the more probable, for the suspicions coming over of these men mentioned by him, of which Kelso is one that (if he will) can give as good an account of affairs in Scotland as any man, as also of any correspondence betwixt those rebels, and their brethren here; and I take him to be the man sent you by Mr. Dobbs to examine, but whoever he is, I do not doubt, but you will examine him

* Insurrection of the Scots Covenanters in the West, suppressed by Monmouth at Bothwell-bridge, June 22d, 1679.

with dexterity, and keep him safe and close. I fear the companies I ordered to march to Carickfergus, tho' they had their Lieutenants, are not yet got thither, and I do not think Congreve* should spare any men out of his company. I have therefore ordered my Lord Mount-Alexander to send a part of his troop to the Larne and Creeks next him, and the like orders I send to my Lord Conway and your troop, who will be best disposed of by your direction, to which I leave them. I find two of the persons have made their escape, wherein I think they were befriended by some of the inhabitants of the places they were staid at: those persons that contributed to their escape were well worth the finding out, and I desire you would take pains in it. Upon the first notice I had of the rebellion in Scotland, I ordered the Frigate at Kinsale to sail to this port, in order to the sending her to lie in those seas, but she is not yet arrived; as soon as she comes, she shall be sent thither. He that past for Kelso's servant, and got away with the best horse, may be a better man than the master, and therefore all possible enquiry should be made after him. It will behove Campbell at Donoghadee to be vigilant and active in this common chase, to wipe off some suspicions that are insinuated of his indulgence to some of that party. It is likely he is able to do as much as any man, and if he do not, it will not be

* Probably the father of Congreve the poet.

imputed to want of skill: if you think fit you may let him know as much.

Your very affectionate servant,

Dublin, 26 June, 1679. ORMONDE.

LETTER CXV.

From the Lord Lieutenant to the Chief Magistrate of the town of Lisburne.—Official.

After our hearty commendations, it being necessary that the private soldiers of the army should have credit in their quarters in the intervals of receiving their pay, we hereby recommend it unto you to take order, that the soldiers quartered there be trusted by the inhabitants so far as their chief officers shall allow, and give their own tickets for; beyond which, if they give credit, they are not to expect to be relieved, and in case of non-payment as assignments shall issue. You may return duplicates attested of such tickets to our Secretary for affairs relating to the army, and care shall be taken to discharge them, we having directed the several officers of the army to give public notice in their quarters of the allowance their men are to have, and they will be duly paid as many as shall come in; beyond which allowance the soldiers are not to have credit. And so we bid you farewell. From his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 25th day of October, 1679.

Your loving friend, ORMONDE.

LETTER CXVI.

From Lord CONWAY to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Dear Brother,

I am now seated at Windsor for this season in very good lodgings, sufficient to have accommodated my wife if she were here, but she intends to lie in at Ragley*. I was the longer in writing to you since the dissolution of the Parliament at Oxford, because I know on such occasions you are apt to judge our affairs very desperate, and I did desire you might look, see, and hear the contrary from others. I think the King's affairs were not in a better posture these many years, the violent prosecution of ill men having generally opened the eyes of people to see that their designs were wicked, and that they endeavoured without cause to make the King and his Government odious; but I am confident in our next Parliament you will see men of those principles laid aside. Your last to me of the 20th past, mentions your expecting my Lord Digby in Ireland. I assure you

* Edward, Earl of Conway, had two wives; the first was Anne Finch, daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, and sister of the first Earl of Nottingham; by her he had one son, Heneage Conway, who died an infant. The second was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington, who died in the *lying-in* alluded to in this Letter. Her Lord followed her in 1683.

he is gone to France. I hope your daughter Brill* will be very safe, and I am sure she will be in good hands, when she is with my wife, though she will have frequent occasion to appear in court. I do intend to write to my Lord Lieutenant about the condition of Charlemount, and about Captain Wilkinson. I doubt not but his Grace will take care of both. If you please to send me over such a letter as you desire for Moyra, I will get it past and return it to you. I wonder my Lady Donegal would complain of my unneighborly neglect to wait upon her, since that my wife was in London half a year, and lodged not far from her, and she never made her one visit. I assure you I spake to my wife of it, and there was nothing she more desired than to wait upon my Lady Donegal with decency; but till that be, if she were here seaven years, I shall not trouble her. If there be a coal-mine, it may be of great consequence to us, and you'll do well to secure an entire interest in it before you proceed any farther; if any thing be to be done here, you need not doubt a speedy dispatch. Pray let me know when you go to Dublin, for I shall write to you of many things then, which I do not mention now. This is the reason I do not write to my Lord Granard, for how can a man that lives in the County of Longford do any other business but his own private

* Brilliana Rawdon, second daughter of Sir George, called after her aunt Brilliana Conway, who married a Mr. Harley, and defended the Castle of Brampton.

affairs. I wish you could persuade him to make a journey hither this Summer; I believe his Lordship would not think it lost labor. My Lord Chancellor of England was yesterday made Earl of Nottingham *. I send you here inclosed a letter from my wife, and another from Mr. Wilson, which I received last post. Let your letters be directed to me at my office in Whitehall, and they will find a speedy conveyance unto

Your entirely affectionate brother,

Windsor, CONWAY.
7 May, 1681.

LETTER CXVII.

From Lord Viscount MASSAREENE to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

For yourself.

Sir,

This morning I received your's by Connely, who swore the examination before me also, and I sign it, and send you it back. It is great contempt, but I fear we shall meet with much greater by Lord Antrim, and others that go his way; and the King's service will certainly be neglected in this county by those proprietors in the Lower Baronies, and others as well as Mr. O'Hara; and it was well I writ that letter in which you joined re-

* His brother-in-law, Sir Heneage Finch.

lating to my Lord Antrim, because I heard lately my Lord had complained to Dublin, and gives out that the commissioners of array here do not execute the commission aright, and some brag that there will be a new commission, and a new model of a Militia in this County. So that it proved well that I drew that letter which let my Lord Lieutenant and the Council see, how that we did literally pursue their own orders, and issued ours by the copy the Board sent us. I really think this is the most dangerous County in Ireland for opposing the King's Commission; and we have been too long silent, whilst those (who conclude they can command this County) do daily confront the King's Commission. I pray make another draught of a letter, taking notice of our last, and what else has occurred since. Do it short and close as the last was, else it will be neither read nor minded.

I am,
your affectionate servant,

Antrim, MASSAREENE.

June 1, 1681.

I dispatcht last night one Brian O'Neil and Rowland M'Donnel to go to you this morning, and writ by them. They said little or nothing to me, but came without a warrant at Mr. Bleek's desire. I signed no warrant, nor put your hand to any; so that if any come to you it is without my sending. I desired that Neal O'Quin, the old Friar, might come, because Mr. Bleeks as-

sured me he knows all the whole plot and design, and was an opposite to Plunket, and of the same faction with Weyer, and so far as I see, Rowland M'Donnel, Brian O'Neil, and others, have had differences with Florence Weyer, who has them and others (they say) at malice, who he accuses, and these two are well known to Sir Hanse Hamilton, or Sir George Atcheson, to whom you may please to mention them. My opinion is, that if Neal O'Quin cannot come to us for his age, that Sir Hans Hamilton should examine him, for he certainly knows a great deal, and you see none of the other Friars that we have sent to take can be gotten, and those that come at us either cannot, or will not confess the least; and for my part I really believe the popish plot goes still on with the Romish Clergy, who, you see, are still amongst us, yet will neither be taken nor appear.

Your servant,

M.

The above letter bears only the signature of my Lord Massareene; the following Postscript is all in his Lordship's own hand:

"You will see strange opposition all along to us in this, and every thing else, that we promote. And I am for seeing who will, and who will not join with my Lord Antrim; this is plain English, and after our civil letters to them, there is no trifling."

LETTER CXVIII.

From the same to the same, and others, &c.

My much honoured Friends,

This morning before I am drest there came hither Mr. Brice Dunlop and others, very underderstanding and able gentlemen of the Barony of Cary, who tell me that they have done all, and so has the High Constable of that Barony, that men could do, to give obedience to our warrants, considering how the warrants were kept up, and how the rents of that Barony are sequestred by my Lord Chancellor, as they inform me; so that the moiety of the charge upon landlords' rents cannot be charged at present to assist in the distribution of the fourty-eight horsemen, to be mounted and armed as our order directs, which is a very considerable present answer. Nevertheless they have their whole number, or near it, of such men named in a list as are Protestants, and will take the oath according to the qualifications prescribed, and they have for the present (considering how the warrants were kept up, and how the rents are sequestred, and how remote they live), given the best obedience of any that I yet see in the five lower Baronies. I therefore, for the encouragement of others, and for divers reasons as the matter now stands before my Lord Lieutenant and Council, and before us the Commissioners of Ar-

ray, do desire and advise that all manner of civil treatment be given to Mr. Delop, Mr. Brian (who is brother to Mr. Osburn), as also to the High Constable, and all others that shall wait upon you at Lisburn, and come along with the horsemen to manifest their obedience. And I would by no means have any man in any of the Baronies at the first time of their appearance either to be threatned to be sent to the goal, or to be fined; but by all manner most civilly entertained, because by my discourse with the High Constable, and Mr. Delop and others, by us named in our warrant for this service, they have not seemed in that Barony to be guilty of the least contempt, considering the reasons aforesaid, and the other circumstances they are under, which are too numerous for a letter. I find also that the Sheriffs' Bailiffs have of late attacked the High Constables both of Kilconway and Cary, whilst they were warning men, and subdividing the Baronies, and doing all they could in this service, which was not well done, so that upon their engagements to appear before you at Lisburn this day, and give obedience, I have told the Sub-sheriff that it's fit to release them, and desire that these High Constables, and such others as are no way in fault, be carefully distinguished from those that are, which in a little time we shall discover. In the Barony of Kilconway and Dunluce, where my estate is, and men were named by me, the High Constable tells me those men I named met, and will give

obedience; but others named, absented themselves from the meeting, and either were not or would not be at home, and if you will please to discourse with Mr. Dunlop, he will inform you what is like to be done in the Barony of Dunluce also; and I make no doubt but we shall find more respect and obedience from the inhabitants in the country than some desired and endeavoured. These and others would fain have been by me prevented from travelling so far as from the Barony of Carey to Lisburne. I told them the Captain would, I am confident, have commanded them hither, having known in due time, but now I was strict in having present obedience given, which was the best way to take of any seeming and past neglect. I have to the utmost set myself to advance his Majesty's service in raising of militia in this county, where I am every day now sensible it is as requisite as in any county, and with your assistance and advice I hope we shall remove the delays and obstructions we have met with, of which I make the less doubt, since my Lord Lieutenant and Council have by their letter the last post, assured us when the whole matter is before them they will please to take care to remove obstructions, and there is a great deal now depends as well upon that we shall do, as that we shall represent to his Grace. I am your affectionate and very humble servant,

Antrim, MASSAREENE.

June 9, 1681, 8 o'clock.

Thus superscribed:—

For my much honored friends Sir George Rawdon, Bart. of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and the other Commissioners of Array that meet at Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Lisburne.

The signature only of the above Letter is in Lord Massareene's hand-writing.

LETTER CXIX.

From the Duke of ORMOND, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I received yours of the 14 instant when I was in Ormond a good way hence, and could not sooner make any return to it, being got hither but late last night. The informations you give of the state of the Militia in the two counties of Antrim and Down are very material; your observations pertinent, and your propositions very considerable; but having hitherto done nothing as to the regulation of the Militia, but by the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, and in conjunction with them, I shall stay till I may have sufficient number of them together, and then full directions shall be sent in order to the having the Militia brought to what it should be in all respects. In the mean time I desire you to continue your care

and watchfulness for the quiet of your part of the kingdom, and what further information you shall think proper for

Your most affectionate
and very humble servant,

Kilkenny, ORMONDE.
22 September, 1681.

LETTER CXX.

From the same to the same.

Official, and only *signed* by the Duke of Ormond.

Sir,

The inclosed is extracted out of a Letter from Mr. Magennis, who was accused about the plot, and I think is either acquitted, or under bonds for appearance. I thought it appeared he was maliciously accused by one, whose son he had been a meanes to get convicted and executed for robbery; but I do not perfectly remember the case, or know how it stands with him; however, I shall desire you to take upon oath the informations that shall be brought you, and send them to my Lord Primate, which I chuse rather than have them sent to myself, because I find I am concerned in the discovery. I know not the name or quality of any of those that are said to be informers; but I desire you to make enquiries after

their qualities, way of living, and reputation in their neighbourhood.

I remain, your's, &c.

Kilkenny, ORMONDE.
October 1, 1681.

LETTER CXXI.

From MICHAEL BOYLE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, and Lord High Chancellor, probably to Sir GEORGE RAWDON.

Sir,

I have received the favor of yours of the 19th instant, with some examinations inclosed therein, which I have delivered into the Clerk of the Council (Mr. Barry), to be further considered at my Lord Lieutenant's return hither, which we expect this next week. I doubt there hath always been wicked men in the world, but I thank God that I never knew a time of such professed open-faced roguery as this present age. I pray God deliver these kingdoms from those judgments which they justly deserve.

I am, Sir, your very affectionate
and very humble servant,
MICH. ARMACH, C.

October 22, 1681.

LETTER CXXII.

From Mr. FRANCIS GWYN * to my Lord CONWAY.

My most honored Lord,

I writ to your Lordship by the post on Thursday last, and gave your Lordship an account of some discourse the Duke was pleased to have with me, and after with the common news of the town, that the Duke of Monmouth was making some new overtures to come into the Court, which I perceive hath a better ground than I believed at that time; for there is certainly something in agitation about that matter, and my Lord Marquis of Hallyfax is concerned in it. The Dutchess of Portsmouth disclaims it, and it is pretended that my Lord Marquis will solely and singly of himself bring it about. The Duke doth not appear so much concerned for it, as it was thought he would be, though I am told he is more concerned than he appears to be; in the mean time the whole party of the whigs that have relation to the court are here, and Mrs. Crofts at the head of them. It is said by some, the Duke of Monmouth will be at Winchester, but I hardly believe it. His Majesty goes thither on Thursday morning next, being the last of this month, and returns on Saturday, after having

* He was appointed in 1679 one of the Clerks of the Council, in the room of Sir R. Southwel resigned.

dined with the Bishop of Winchester* at Farnham. The news came last night from Tunbridge that my Lord Lauderdale was at the last gasp †, and it was thought he would not live till morning; if his Grace dies, a blue garter will fall very opportunely for my Lord Marquis. The news out of Scotland brings a very ill account of the posture of the affairs of the Lord Hatton, brother to the Duke of Lauderdale; for he being Treasurer Deputy (as they call it there), and being questioned for some misdemeanors in the execution of his trust, doth appear criminal in a very great degree. One part proved against him is, that having orders to coin to the value of £.6,000 sterling, he coined above £.26,000, and that less than the standard ‡, and ruined several officers of the Mint that opposed it, which is treason by their law. He is, besides that, brought 50,000 thousand § pounds in debt to the King, so that his countrymen here give him over for a lost man to all intents and purposes. The King, Duke, and Dutchess of Portsmouth, supped on Thursday

* George Morley.

† Granger says he died August 24, 1682; and this letter is dated Aug. 26, on which day it was not known at Windsor that he was dead, if he did die on the 24th.

‡ The currency of foreign money was fixed beneath its intrinsic value, that it might be brought to the Mint, where Lord Hatton presided. The silver coinage, issued in return, was adulterated, and reduced in weight, and the country was filled with a species of light and spurious money.—Laing's History of Scotland.

§ Sic Orig.

night at Mr. Savill's, but they parted at eleven o'clock, there being no drinking at all. The Queen goes to London the same day the King begins his journey to Winchester, and it is said the King upon his return will leave this place. My Lord Hyde, Lord Hallyfax, and Mr. Secretary, will be here this night. The Duke of York is gone a hunting this day. Mr. Bancks came to me yesterday to tell me that he doubted your Lordship's bay horse will not be fit for the Duke, he doubts the blemish upon his eye, and sayth his limbs are battred. I told him it was impossible, being a young unfailed horse, but he persists that he finds him go stiff after a very little riding. George Legg will be here either to-night, or to-morrow, I will then talk with him about it, and give your Lordship a further account. I received these inclosed letters by the post this morning, and am, with the greatest respect and duty, my most honored Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most entirely devoted servant,
FRANCIS GWYN.

Windsor,
August 26, 1682.

Pray make my most humble service acceptable to my Lady and Mr. Basset.

I hear your Lordship is like to have Sir James Shane * at Ragley before you leave Warwickshire.

* Sir James Shaen was one of the farmers of revenue of Ireland in the year 1676, and afterwards sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Baltinglass.

My Lord Lauderdale is dead, and my Lord Middleton came to me this day for a warrant to succeed in extraordinary to the Bed-chamber. He hath left Ham, and £.600 per annum about it, and £.3000 per an. in Scotland, with all his personal estate, to the Dutchess, and £.2000 per an. charged with £.17,000 debt to my Lord Hatton.

LETTER CXXIII.

From the Earl of BREADALBANE to the Duke of ALBEMARLE.

May it please your Grace,

It rejoiceth my heart that England is so quiet, although we are in this kingdom drawn to the fields. The Marquis of Athol and I having been commanded to those parts, where Argyle's * interest was entirely at his devotion. He at his landing persuaded some of the gentlemen, and about 2000 of the Commons, to follow his fortune, who shelter themselves from us by the situation of this country, having lakes that run 20, some 40

* The Earl of Argyle was taken prisoner fourteen days after the date of this letter, and on the 20th of June was led in triumph into Edinburgh, and on the 30th executed.—See a most interesting account of his last moments in the History of James II. by the late Mr. Fox, whose candid simplicity, good sense, and integrity, are conspicuous in the small portion of history he has left us.

miles within lands, where with his ships and boats he lands his men, while he is master of the sea. We admire of the tediousness of the King's men of war, that as yet they are not come into these seas, which would beat Argyle, or chase him out of these parts, for we trust he will not be able to make head against the forces we have with us. I ran to the fields so soon as I came from England, and will continue untill this Rebellion be supprest, therefore I shall lose some time from waiting on your Grace, whom I shall soon see. I am to beg your Grace's instructions for the House of Peers to Sir Arthur Rawdon * on his plea with

* Sir George Rawdon, the father of Sir Arthur, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Edward Viscount Conway, to whom she brought a considerable fortune, which was paid him by her brother Edward, Earl of Conway. This Lady Rawdon was a person of great modesty, prudence, and piety; highly esteemed of all that knew her, very charitable to the poor, and a tender mother of her children, whose education she took great care of. Her brother dying without issue, by his last will adopted Popham Seymour, to whom he bequeathed all his estates in England and Ireland, and to his heirs male for ever. Sir Arthur Rawdon, her son, being the nearest of kin, as Lord Breadalbane says, "his plea had so much favour and justice in it, that it required a Bill in Chancery to establish the Earl's will, which was filed shortly after the date of this Letter. However, Sir Arthur, in right of his mother, had a claim to the English Barony of Conway, to which her father was advanced in 1628 (4 Car. I.) by writ of summons of Parliament, and directed *hæredibus suis.* Lord Conway's will is dated August 9, 1683, and his death followed in four days after, August 13. By which will, made under the most suspicious circumstances, was Sir Arthur Rawdon deprived of the Conway estate, to which he had almost an here-

Mr. Seymour; it's thought his case pleads much favor and justice, being the nearest of kin, whereon your Grace will very much oblige, may it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most faithful
and most obedient servant,
BREADALBANE.

Camp near Kintyre, June 4, 1685.

LETTER CXXIV.

To Sir ARTHUR RAWDON, Treasury Office, Dublin. Writer unknown.

Sir,

We hear from Holland that the Directors of the several Admiralties are daily in conference with the States about the setting out of a potent fleet. They writ from Basil in Switzerland that their Militia is kept in a continual exercise of their arms, and that their general officers go from quarter to quarter to see that all be in a readiness. The rumour spread that the grand Signor was sending a blanck paper to the Emperor to con-

ditary right; and to the expectation of which he had been (from all accounts derived from the family) educated. In a letter of Sir Thomas Newcomen's, in this collection, he says, Sir Arthur was *notoriously wronged out of it.*—The ancient arms of Conway, namely, those of Crevecoeur, Camville, and Burdet, were never granted to the Seymours, and are now borne solely by the present Earl of Moira (now Marquis of Hastings), as representative of the family of the ancient line of Conway.

clude a peace upon any terms he should offer, is not confirmed; on the contrary, they writ from Venice that by some ships come from Constantinople, they hear that the Sultan has sent order into all the provinces of his empire to assemble as many forces and ammunitions of all sorts, as possibly they can, that he might march at the head of a potent army against the Christians, not doubting but to recover what his brother has lost. The French and Italians are yet but in a paper war, not sparing one another in their writings; but they stand stiff on both sides: and if that continues, we may expect great matters in France, where all seems inclining to the throwing off of the Pope's authority, and new modelling that religion. The Lord Lovelace being, as said, charged here, that on a certain day walking in the fields in his county, he met a constable that was going to serve a warrant thereabout, he bid him take care what he did, for the Justices that had granted it, were Roman Catholics, and having not taken the oaths and the test, as he supposed, they could not act as such, and he might come into trouble by it, or words to the like purpose. His Lordship was sent for, I hear, and appeared yesterday before his Majesty in Council, where excusing the owning the words, he was dismissed, but some say he'll be prosecuted at law for it*. Information being come here that the

* The Lord Lovelace was afterwards taken as he was going to join the Prince of Orange.

Lord . . . . and the other gentlemen that were lately before his Majesty in Council for affronting Mr. Strode their High Sheriff returning into Somersetshire, were met by a great number of people applauding of them, especially at Wells, where after ringing of bells, they made a bonfire at night, drunk and dansed about it, abusing the Sheriff strangely. Mr. Atterbury I hear is sent thither to bring as many of the ringleaders as he can in safe custody. Mr. Sheridan, I am told, is ordered to go back into Ireland, and his business is to be examined by the Commissioners there, and their report to be sent hither, and then he may expect to know his fortune. The Mayor and two Aldermen of Newcastle are ordered to go back thither, and bring up their Charter that the things in it deficient for his Majesty's service, may be amended in that which shall, I hear, be given to them. The Sheriff has served the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, I am told, with a writ to shew by what authority they appoint the Steward and Bailiff of Westminster, which is conceived to belong to the King. There are several changes made, and a making again in London among the livery men, and some of those that were put out at Michaelmas last, are put in again; the same is done in many corporations in this kingdom, as I am told.

Saturday, February 25, 168$\frac{7}{8}$.

LETTER CXXV.

From Mr. JOHN SAVILE to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

We waited a week at Graves-End for a wind, but had a very good voyage, being but 3 days at sea. We landed at Rotterdam on the Monday morning; every street has a large canal, and trees on each side, which, together with the draw-bridges, their fine buildings, clean streets, and then being high tide, was a most pleasing sight, far exceeding my expectation. From thence we went to Delph, thence to the Hague, and on Sunday saw the Princess * at dinner at Honslier Dyke. She dines alone, is served upon the knee, has her hand kissed, and the rest of the formalities used in England. After she has dined, the Prince goes to dinner with the great officers of his army, and such others as he will admit. Afterwards we saw them at prayers according to the English mode, and I must needs say they acted their devotions extraordinary well. From thence we went back to the Hague, thence to Leyden, where we saw the anatomy school, and had books of all the rarities there. We went from thence through Harlem-Mere to Amsterdam, where we staid some time. We were at the Jews Synagogues on their Saboath. There are two of them near together; the better is a stately large build-

* Mary Princess of Orange, afterwards Queen of England.

ing, very well adorned, and fully inhabited. By the crowds that came thither you would think there were more Jews than bore the name Christians. Many other persons and things we saw, which for brevity cannot be here inserted. From hence we went to Marden, accounted one of the most regular fortifications; it is not yet finished, but very near it. The town is not worth viewing; from hence to Utrecht, a town worth seeing. We came to Arnhem in Guelderland, where I saw the first bridge of boats, made for the passage of the soldiers, but they get more than it's cost by the toll that all others pay for going over, a thing very frequent in this country. Next day, which was the 13th of August, the Duke of Brandenburgh and the Prince of Orange, came to the camp and took a view of it, and in the afternoon dined together in a bower made of boughs, where they had 16 pieces of ordinance, 3 of them very large, the rest but small, drawn by 2 or 3 horses. That night the Duke of Brandenburgh returned to Cleves and came no more. The next morning the whole army, which consisted of 2200 men, exercised as in a battle, for 3 or 4 hours together; we were in the midst of them all the while. Then after a small cessation, there was a volley quite through the army. At that time we were with Sir Harry Bellasis*, at the head of his regiment, who entertained us very handsomely afterwards

* He came over with King William at the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Aughrim.

at his tent. The foot were drawn out in two parallel lines of a large extent, and the horse exercised squadrons. The next morning we went for Cleves. We saw the Duke of Brandenburgh at dinner. The Dutchess sat alone at the upper end of the table, the Duke first on the right side, next to him the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, then Prince Philip Brandenburgh's 3d son; but first by this lady, and the person they endeavour to succeed the Stadtholdership *. The names of the rest on that side I could not learn. On the other side sat the Duke's 2 younger daughters, the German Embassador Van Trump, &c. They had 3 courses, 14 dishes at each course, very well ordered. The Duke of Brandenburgh is something taller than I am, and fatter, has a good fellow's countenance, wears a middling light wig, several of his fingers may be discerned to have been broken in the wars. The Dutchess is pretty tall, looks old, and has a majestic gait. We saw also a convent of Franciscans, but because we had not the manners to salute the Virgin, and pulling an apple off a tree in their garden, a thing looked upon by them as sacrilege, they would not shew us many of their fopperies, but fairly led us out again from hence. We then went to Nimeguen.

Your most obedient servant,

20 August, 1686. J. SAVILE.

* Sic Orig.

The following Declaration, found among the Rawdon Papers, is given to the Public as a matter of some present curiosity, and as a proof that a serious discriminating consideration of religious concerns was then, I think, held of greater moment to the salvation of souls than it is at this enlightened period of modern philosophy and fashionable principles.

CXXVI.

Mr. Francis Briver's Declaration, which he published in the Cathedral Church of Waterford, January 17, 1688, when and why he renounced Popery, and embraced the Protestant religion.

Right Reverend Father in God,

As there ought to be nothing dearer to any man than his own soul, nor any thing more heeded by him on this side the grave, than its eternal salvation; so I bless God that he has for several years past touched my heart with a sense of this, as well as of the sins of my life, which put me upon diligent and frequent inspecting the Articles of the Christian Religion.

But the more I looked into the doctrine of transubstantiation, purgatory, invocation of saints, indulgences, and worshipping of images, the more scruples arose in my mind, and the rather because

I could find no solid foundation for them in the Scriptures, which I thought could best inform me what I ought to believe for my salvation, tho' those of my sect in that communion are not allowed the use of them, nor yet in the three creeds in which I found that all the confessed doctrines of salvation were summed up.

I took several opportunities to discourse of these points as well with those of the Clergy of the Church of Rome, as with others, who I thought knowing in the principles of that Church, sincerely desiring to learn the truth for the salvation of my soul. But I found their defences of these doctrines unsatisfactory, and my scruples against them to gather strength upon me. I then applied myself to discourse of them with some of the Clergy of the Protestant Church, and to look into some books of their writings, and thereupon became confirmed in the disbelief of their doctrines.

These and such like thoughts and convictions begat in me a sense of duty that I ought to join myself with the Church of Christ, holding only the true, antient, catholic faith, which I am now convinced the Church of God, whereof your Lordship is one of the spiritual fathers, does. But then the censures and inconveniences as to worldly respects, which I foresaw I should expose myself to, retarded me; and when I discoursed at any time of any such the least inclinations, I met with the fears and intreaties of many of my relations

to stop, and the flouts and menaces of others to deter me.

But I bless God who has borne me above all these discouragements, and made the salvation of my soul, the love of truth as it is in Jesus, and the inward peace of my conscience (convincing me of my errors and sins), dearer to me than all other secular respects.

Wherefore I Francis Briver do in the presence of God, and before men and angels, renounce any further communion with the Church of Rome in her erroneous doctrines and worship; and do pray to be received by your Lordship into the communion of the Church of God in this kingdom established by law; and that I may receive the present benediction and future prayers for my further illumination for divine sanctification, and hereby assistance in my Christian course, and for my future salvation, by affixing hereunto my hand and seal the 17th of June, 1688.

FRAN. BRIVER.

Then the Lord Bishop of Waterford, Dr. GORE, spake as follows:—

Brethren,

You have this day a signal instance of the force of heavenly truth, and of the power of conscience illuminated by the Spirit of God, in this voluntary, chearful, and pious access of this gen-

tleman to seek admission into our communion, when no secular inducements can be thought to have led him to it.

Let us welcome him, therefore, as the compassionate father did the returning prodigal; let us embrace him with the arms of Christian affection, give him the right hand of fellowship, and be daily suitors at the throne of Grace for his further illumination and confirmation in this faith.

And be you careful, Sir, as you have this day made a good confession, so to stand in the faith, and to adorn this holy profession with a holy conversation; for God is not to be mocked, nor the communion once thus solemnly entered into, to be rejected and contemned.

And that you may do so, God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three Persons and one God, receive you into his favor, sanctify you with his Spirit, strengthen you with his Grace, and at length receive you into his Glory.—Amen.

LETTER CXXVII.

From Mr. PETER SMITH to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Honored Sir,

This day the packets have brought us in an account of the Bishops, which the whole kingdom have for this week past been so impatiently expecting; for their trial was on the 29th of June, and of 12 Protestants empanneled: the trial lasted

from 9 in the morning till 6 at night, in which time very brisk repartees passed between the counsel on both sides; and the dispensing power was very boldly handled. At last the whole business turned upon these two points, whether the things set forth in the information was written by the Bishops, and delivered by them to the King. 2dly. Whether they were scandalous and seditious. The Lord Chief Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Allybone were of opinion that they were; but Justice Powel and Justice Holloway's * thoughts were contrary. The Court being divided, it was wholly left to the Jury, who from 7 at night till 8 the next morning, had neither fire nor candle allowed them. This tediousness of bringing in their verdict was occasioned by the obstinacy of two †, who at last were wrought upon, and about 10 of the clock on the 30th of June the Jury brought them in *not guilty*, upon which there was a shout set up for a quarter of an hour, and the Jurors' names often repeated; there was strict order taken that no public joy should be shewn for their deliverance. My Lord Sunderland has declared himself a Roman Catholic. My Lord Deputy ‡ goes on Monday, 'tis said, to the

* The Judges Powell and Holloway opposed the dispensing power with a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were concerned. "They had the honour," says Granger, "of being dismissed from their employments, the next day after those venerable confessors were acquitted."

† Macpherson says *only one*, Arnold, a brewer.

‡ Lord Tyrconnel.

camp. For foreign news your own letter will sufficiently inform you, but I thought myself obliged to give you an account of these important affairs, because this letter may reach your hands some time before that which goes by post. I am, honored Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Dublin, PETER SMITH.
July . . . 1688.

Be pleased to give my humble duty to my Lady Rawdon and Madam Brilliana.

LETTER CXXVIII.

To Sir ARTHUR RAWDON. Writer unknown.

Honored Sir,

As I was going on the road to Dublin I met some of Sir Robert Colvil's attendants and others, who informed me that 4 packets were now come, which bring us the great news of the King's being taken, and of his being now at Whitehall. Accounts are different about the manner of his being taken, but 'tis certain that he was rifled of all he had about him, but when they knew who he was, they fell upon their knees and begged his pardon, and returned him all back; but he would not take any of his money again, but scattered it away, about nearly 80 broad pieces of gold. The Prince sent 5 regiments of horse to attend his Majesty, and his Majesty invited the Prince to St. James's,

so that all things are in a fair way of being peaceably accommodated to our desires. The Bishop of London * rid at a head of a troop into London with this motto on their banner "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*" The Lord Chancellor † was taken in a seaman's habit, and upon his being taken, immediately fell into a swoon, but was recovered again in order to be referred, as the public news says, to a worse end. He is now in the Tower; and Father Peters, with several other considerable Roman Catholics, were taken at Hounslow Heath, and he is now, I suppose, in Newgate. 'Tis also said that the Queen and Prince of Wales are taken, but this wants confirmation ‡. The Papists, by the King's command, are disarmed, and they are banished 10 miles off London. The Spanish Embassador's house was pulled down and riffled §, and P. . . . . was clapped up till he gave £.6000 security. Dear Sir, the reason of my sending you this by express is, that you may know how the world goes now, and perhaps alter some measures you

* Henry Compton, Bishop of London.

† Jefferies, who had disguised himself in order to fly the kingdom, was discovered, and so abused, that he died in a little time after.—Hume.

‡ They were not taken; James sent them off before-hand, under the conduct of Count Lauzun, an old favourite of the French Monarch.—Hume.

§ They even attacked and rifled the houses of the Florentine Envoy and Spanish Ambassador, where many of the Catholics had lodged their most valuable effects.—Hume.

are about to take; however, I thought myself obliged to give you the speediest account possible of those great occurrences.

I am, Sir, yours.

December — 1688, at 2 in the afternoon.

Superscribed:—

These—To Sir Arthur Rawdon at Moira.—*3d.*

LETTER CXXIX.

From an unknown Writer to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

The soldiers marched from Colerane on Saturday morning, and went to Derry, but were not admitted into the town. My Lord of Antrim * with his Lady and children went the same day, and came to the water side at Derry on Sunday, and was not suffered to approach the town, but came back the same night to Newtown Limnavady, and this day to Colerane, as also three companies of foot, which were not suffered to stay in the town. Multitudes of men both horse and foot resort to Derry. The countries are all in a good posture of defence. Sentinels were set over the

* Tyrconnel, sensible of his mistake in withdrawing his garrison from Derry, and leaving it to the government of the townsmen, detached the Earl of Antrim's regiment, consisting entirely of Papists, &c. to take their quarters in it—but they were not admitted.

magazines in Derry, who were forced by a party of the town, and he that commanded it was shot in the shoulder. The town's people fired some guns for good news on Sunday, and also fired some pieces on the river, which made a great many of the soldiers to run away, and some of the officers that had pulled off their boots to mount without them; and one officer, being Ensign O. N. as other officers say, having his landlord's shoes on, the owner seized them, and the spark was forced to run away in his hose feet, and left his horses behind. The Lord Enniskillin is not heard of, and, as the officers say, is kidnapt. Doctor Shiel * is imprisoned (as Mr. Callaghan, Adjutant, told this night). *cum multis aliis*, &c. By the fright the chief commanders have lost some of their boys, others their baggage. Mr. Philips was Embassador for Lord Antrim, but returned not, himself being seized, December 14. The above account I had from Colerane last night by an express: I thought to have waited on you yesterday. Colerane hath likewise refused to quarter them; there is 40 every night on the guard. It was told that there is informations sent to the Government against some in this country, but what they are, or what they will inform, I know not. I will wait on you as soon as I can ride; if you have any

* There were now, says Story, great complaints against Mr. Shales, and those flew so high that he was secured by an order from England, and was sent with a guard to Belfast, and so designed for London.—See Story, p. 50.

thing of news, pray oblige your most faithful humble servant with it.

Monday night, No Signature.
December 10, 1688.

LETTER CXXX.

From Sir THOMAS NEWCOMEN * to Lady RAWDON †, Wife to Sir Arthur Rawdon.

Since my last to you, Madam, I am glad to know that tho' 'twas debated whether the gentlemen I talked of should be proclaimed traytors or no, 'tis resolved to defer any thing of that nature till further provocation is given, therefore my serious advice to Sir Arthur and the rest mentioned in my last, is that they do no act that may rise up in judgment against them; for I assure you that the King is expected here in person. I have inclosed you the King's declaration he left at his going away, which I hope will open the eyes of many in his kingdom. I dare pawn my life that

* Sir Thomas Newcomen, was the son of Sir Robert Newcomen of Moss Town in the county of Longford, whose sister Catherine was married first to Sir William Stewart, and secondly, to the first Earl of Granard, from which marriage was Arthur the second Earl of Granard, who married Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir George Rawdon of Moira.

† Helen, heiress of Sir James Graham, son of the Earl of Menteith.

no act of hostility shall be publickly or privately committed by any of the Irish, and do advise all Protestants (whose religion is dear to me) to behave themselves so as to give no offence to the Government, till the King's pleasure is known; but if the Protestants in that country go about to disarm Catholics, as Mr. Hawkins threatens, or hinder the new levies, 'twill be the means to draw down forces thither, foot, horse, and dragoons, that may bring the rabble and their . . . . to an account. Madam, I write this out of my well wishes to your Ladyship, and your husband's family, but I neither must, nor will own it, tho' I mean not by it. There is a Scottish blab of a fellow in your neighbourhood, one Holdman, who gave out in his ale, that Sir Arthur gave commissions, which is in effect accusing him of high treason. I think Sir Arthur ought to have a care of keeping company with such foolish fellows. If your husband was advised by me, he would do as he did in Monmouth's rebellion, offer to raise men to serve the King, and by that means entitle himself to Mulgrave* and Seymour's estate in Ireland, *out of which he was so notoriously wronged.* I pray God direct him for the best. I am your Ladyship's unknown but most faithful

humble servant.

Dublin, January 17, 1688-9.

* See Appendix for an account of the connection of the Conways with the Mulgraves and Seymours.

Thus superscribed :—

For my Lady Rawdon, at her house at Myragh, near Lisburne.

The above Letter, tho' not written in Sir Thomas Newcomen's hand, was dictated by him.

LETTER CXXXI.

From the same to the same.

I am bound, Madam, to give your Ladyship my hearty thanks for your last message received by an express at the head of my men near Dromore; and as for the 7000 rabble, they did not come at me, and if they had, I would give them as hearty a reception as I could: and in acquittal of your Ladyship's kindness, I thought it my duty to let you know how matters go here and in other countries in relation to our King's affairs, tho' I do not think it fit to write to you by my own hand, nor own what I now write, lest I might draw an old house upon my own head*. All the

* Henry Lord Clarendon says, "he never knew a man more hated than this Sir Thomas Newcomen; and though reputed," adds he, "a brave man in his person, he is false and treacherous to the highest degree." As to his being a *zealous* and *firm Protestant*, I am inclined to think, from the tenor of these Letters, he would have been a zealous and firm Papist, had James succeeded, and established his Religion.

world know me to be a very zealous and firm Protestant, which puts me upon giving you and your husband a caveat of what imminent danger threatens our religion at home and abroad. The States of Holland have not only writ pressingly, but sent two deputies into England to call home their fleet and forces; and in case of his non-compliance, threaten to accept of the French King as their protector to prevent the ruin that they may expect from that King being at the head of one hundred thousand men in the bowels of their country by the 20th of this month: and which adds to our misfortunes. The Commons and Peers of England are like to fall to pieces, of which you will hear further at the intended convention; and tho' Sir William Temple and several others of his country contribute as much as any to the bringing in of the Prince of Orange, his Highness thinks more of bending all the forces of England and Holland by sea and land, against the King of France, who, I am afraid, will prove too cunning and powerful for us all; for he has already clapt up a peace with the Emperor, to whose son his niece the Duke of Orleans's daughter is to be married. So that there are fifty thousand French a shipping at Brest in France, and the French King's fleet a making ready to transport them either hither or into England; and if it be true that my Lord Dartmouth is gone to the King with twenty-five men of war, to avoid being insulted over by his irreconcileable competitor

and enemy Admiral Herbert *, we are undone; and I must tell you further that it is agreed on here in the Cabinet Council that your husband †, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. McGill, my Lord Blany, and others, be proclaimed traytors for having gathered men, enlisted, officered, and exercised them without the King's authority; and let me observe it to you that my Lord Deputy's not sending forces to quiet the rabble there, is occasioned by some designing head-pieces of the North that are for giving the British there time to rebel, that they might have the fairer hit at their estates, and the Duke of Ormond that has offered to reduce this nation with five thousand men, has been refused even that small number, and the Catholic potentates in Europe have joined unanimously to vindicate our King's quarrel, and countermine the Protestant league. So that I am afraid we will meet our overthrow where we thought to find our safety, and therefore my serious advice is that your husband (for the memory of whose parents I

* Admiral Herbert's private quarrel with the Lord Dartmouth, who he thought had more of the King's confidence than he himself had, was believed the root of all the sullenness he fell under towards the King, and of all the firmness that grew out of that.—Burnet, vol. I. p. 762.

† Sir Arthur Rawdon became so obnoxious to King James's Government, that he was exempted from Royal mercy by Tyrconnel's proclamation, dated March 7, 1688-9; "in regard he had been one of the principal actors of the rebellion (as it is therein expressed), and one of those who advised and fomented the same, and inveigled others to be involved therein."

retain all the respect imaginable) forbear rendezvouzing hereafter in imitation of his cunning neighbour Sir Robert Colvil *, who obeyed my Lord Tyrconnel's summons in coming up to town; and let me tell you there are false brethren in that country; for instance, Mr. Waring of Clanconnel, who writ up lately that he was afraid some hot-headed young men of his religion and neighbourhood, would ruin themselves and others. So for God sake, look to it, and believe that what I now write is meant for the good of Protestants, and that religion in which I have lived, and mean by God's grace to die. As you are a gentlewoman, tho' you may guess at the author of this Letter, keep it to yourself, but let Sir Arthur and his friends make their own use of it. Pray God direct them for the best, which is heartily wished for by, Madam,

Your Ladyship's most humble servant, &c.

Dublin, Jan. 1688-9.

* See Henry Lord Clarendon's Letters for some account of this Sir Robert Colvil, vol. I. p. 71.

LETTER CXXXII.

From Mr. Hugh M'Gill to Sir Arthur Rawdon.

Honored Dear Sir,

I delivered yours to Mr. James Johnston, who is this day gone down the river, and that to the Marquis of Halifax, who promises much kindness, and that he would press the matter hard to my Lord Sidney, to whom I also gave your letter. He has been in an ague, but hopes to be abroad to morrow; Mr. Johnston last night pressed him hard; he at last told him that both he and my Lord Shrewsbury had spoken several times to the King, who said little, but he believes it will do, and that he will make it his first business when he goes abroad, and says he will put it to an issue. I delivered yours to my Lord Kingston, he has spoke twice to his father-in-law, but there is yet no money. I brought Wornall's gun to Dolep, and delivered yours to him; he has writ to you his account, when you send to him, I will see the arms put up, but I think they are very dear. Captain Smith is not come to town; I writ to him last post; I cannot find out Bedford. Besides what you have in the Gazette, we have little news; Scravenmore is come to town; he says Schomberg is returned to Lisburn, and most of

the army to their former quarters. The Duke of Berwick is gone to Dublin, and the army about Cavan retired, except a good garrison left in the town, which Wolseley designs shortly to attack; most of the Danes are now in Ireland, so our country is safe. The Queen of Spain is now ('tis supposed) in her own country. The French fleet is not yet out, and now it will be dangerous for them, for our fleet had orders to leave the Queen in the Bay of Biscay, and to return to watch the motions of the French; and the Dutch have sent out 30 men of war to join our fleet; so 'tis hoped the Irish will be disappointed of their supplies. The Swallow frigate (not now under her old captain Cornwall) cruising towards Guernsey was attacked by 2 French men of war, one of 60 and the other of 36 guns, and defended herself bravely for 12 hours. Two Dutch men of war hearing their shot, made up to them with French colors. The Captain of the Swallow resolved to blow himself and the ship up, rather than be taken, and the trains for that purpose were actually laid, and ready to be put in execution, when of a sudden the 2 Dutch ships pulled down the French, and put up their own colours, and fired their broadsides at the French ships, upon which the Swallow immediately boarded the French ship of 36 guns, and took her, and brought her into port, the Dutch lending them some men, and the 2 Dutch ships were in pursuit of the other French ship, and 'tis hoped, have taken her. The city have

promised to advance the King three or £.400,000 on the last act. My Lord Portland is expected over next week with £.800,000, four of which is borrowed from the States. Four English and one Scotch regiment (Sir David Collier's) are sent for from Flanders, who are to stay here during the King's absence. 'Tis believed the first thing the Parliament will do, will be to give the King a million, to be immediately raised (by credit) for his journey. I long to hear of your safe arrival; pray write soon, for I am impatient. Adieu!

London, 13 March, 1689.

Direct to Mr. Lyons, next door to the Peacock, King Street, St. James's.

Superscribed:—

To Sir Arthur Rawdon at Congerton in Cheshire, by Stone-Bagg.—These.

LETTER CXXXIII.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

I this day received from Mr. Harbord* fourty-two pounds fourteen shillings for your half

* I found the Irish gentlemen had great jealousy of Sir John Temple, and were very angry to find William Harboard was to be vice-treasurer of Ireland, which he had the vanity to own to some of them, and as a confirmation (in these gentlemen's opinions), the Prince had committed all the affairs of Ireland to his care.—Lord Clarendon's Diary, Jan. 2, 1689.

pay, for the months of September, October, November, and December, to be disposed of as you please; but Captain Dunbar cannot get his till the latter end of next week, for Mr. Harbord is gone to the country about the elections. The news I writ you last is confirmed, the Irish have deserted Cavan; Scravenmore * says he was in the town. There went an order last Thursday to Scotland to adjourn the Parliament there for some short time. Sir James Caldwell's lady is dead for certain, that family's ruined. 'Tis expected that the first thing the Parliament will do, will be to give the King credit for one million, to be immediately raised for his expedition. My Lord Sidney is now recovered, and promises fair. My Lord Hallyfax is out of town, but will be here again on Monday. I delivered yours to John Johnston. I will send you some new papers by the first opportunity, which I believe will be Captain Dunbar. I never desired any thing with more impatience than to hear the joyful news of my lady's safe arrival at Congerton, to whom pray present my most faithful service, and you may assure yourself that as none can lie under greater obligations, so none can be more faithfully and more passionately yours, than

London, Your servant,
March 15, 1689. Hugh M'Gill.

Superscription as the former.

* One of King William's Major Generals.

LETTER CXXXIV.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

Some of the Derry and Enniskillen men have got their money this day.

I received yours of the 19th, and am mightily pleased with the news you give, that my Lady got safe to her journey's end; God preserve her in what she has got yet to undertake! I delivered yours to Mr. Sloane, and have gotten the copy of the Deed, and will send it to you by Captain Obery, who says he will leave this town upon Monday next, and I will also send you some tobacco by him. George Dunbar has not yet got his pay, the great men are now so employed that few small things are minded. My Lord Ranelagh's and Mr. Harbord's employments are both to be managed by commissioners, and they themselves are joined with others in the commission. The Parliament have been hitherto employed in swearing the members, and settling committees. The French fleet, with 8 (some say but 4) thousand men, great store of arms, ammunition, &c. sailed from Brest for Ireland the 11th (some say the 9th) instant. Sir Cloudsley Shovell, with 7 men of war have been cruising on the N.E. coast of Ireland. The Dover frigate (one of the squadron)

out-sailing the rest in hazy weather, with the French colours, and coming near the Bay of Dublin, my Lord Glencarty's yaght* and one of the Irish privateers (the first about 30, the other about 50 tons) espying her, and believing her to be of France, made up to her as a friend, when of a sudden (they being within shot) she set up the English colors and took them both, and brought them into Milford-haven, where now the rest of the squadron are. Another Irish ship of force hath been sounding all along the coast of Wales, landed about 50 men in Anglesey, and carried away 7 of Sir William Williams's tenants prisoners. The inhabitants of the island have sent Sir William Williams a petition to the King, desiring that some men may be sent to defend the country, or at least that the country may be armed, they fearing an invasion; but the petition is not yet delivered. I had a letter from White-haven last post, intimating that orders are sent thither to prepare ships there immediately for the transportation of 950 horse and 700 foot from thence to Ireland; 'tis said that 8000 horse and foot (besides the Danes) are to be shipt off before the 1st of April. The Scotch paper having some material things in it, I have sent it to you, and the King's speech to the Parliament here. My Lord Hallifax spoke yesterday in the House of Lords to my Lord Sidney concerning you; my Lord Sidney is now sick

* Thus the original.

in bed (but 'tis only of a cold), I will stay till he has an opportunity of once more speaking to the King, and if there be not better hopes, I will hasten from hence, for my Lord Hallifax gives but little encouragement of any thing to be done on this side the water, and if matters go not better, I will only urge that you may not be forgotten. I hope to hear next post from Captain Smith; it will be convenient to send up your directions about your arms both at Dolep's, and the Minories, as soon as you can, that I may see them put up before I leave this. All your friends remember you most kindly. My wife gives her most humble service to my Lady. Adieu!

London, 22 March, 1689.

Sloane expects to hear from you of the other business you writ off about his advice.

[The superscription as the former Letter.]

LETTER CXXXV.

From Mr. HENRY SMITH to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Since the dispersion of Lord Dundee's army, one Inerea, who for more than 20 years hath lived an outlaw, had a commission from King James to be a Colonel, whereupon he got together about 600 men; our regiment was commanded to join with the country Militia to march against them. We found them in a wood, and marched as near

to them as a bog would suffer us; they drew somewhat nearer us and fired, but at such a distance that we received no damage; neither do I think we did them any. But our Scotch Militia thought them near enough, for they all run away as soon as the enemy began to fire. We staid there till it was dark; the next morning we received intelligence that the enemy were all dispersed, and some of them gone to the Lord Dundee, who again had got together a considerable number of High-Landers with 400 Irish who lately landed in the West of Scotland, commanded by Colonel Cannon, Colonel of Dragoons, last Hounslow Camp. Whereupon we were commanded Southward to join with General Mackay, who, before we could march up to him, had engaged the Lord Dundee*; Mackay's army were about 3000 men, Dundee's were more. Some of the regiments commanded by Major General Mackay have got but very little honor in this action; Colonel Hastings' regiment of English behaved themselves very bravely; so did my Lord Levon's regiment of foot; we had not many horse; what we had new raised ran away at the first. We lost about 1000 men†, most of them of Hastings' regiment. Several officers were killed, among

* At Killikranky; for a particular and interesting account of this battle, see Dalrymple's Memoirs.

† Laing, in his History of Scotland, says, Lord Dundee's loss amounted to 900 men, and that of Mackay, to 2000 killed and wounded.

which two honest gentlemen, Colonel Belford and Captain Stanley. It is uncertain how many of the enemy were killed, but it is said cannot be less than ours. They have lost several gentlemen, and their General the Lord Dundee, who was shot under his armour into the belly, and betwixt the eye brows *. The next day a party of our horse chanced to light on some of the enemy, and killed about forty. Colonel Cannon now commands the Rebels; he designed to have possessed himself of this town, which Colonel Hawley being advised of by the magistrates, prevented by marching in before him. Cannon encamped about 10 miles off, but upon advice that Major General Mackay was marching out against them with a considerable body of horse and foot, he is fled back to the mountains.

Honored Sir,—We have just now received an information that our loss is much less than I have told you, and the enemy's more. When the cold weather comes, which we expect here very soon, we shall have nothing to do, and then I hope to have leave to wait on you, a pleasure that I impatiently long for. Dear Sir, I beg of you to think

* He was shot, says Dalrymple, in an opening of his armour beneath his arm-pit, which was occasioned by the elevation of his arm.—Laing, in his History of Scotland, says, he received a shot in his side through an opening in his armour, and dropt from horseback as he rode off the field. This battle was fought the 17th of June, 1689.—The Monthly Mercury says he was slain with a shot in his left eye.

that I will always value your service more than my life. We are now come into a tolerable sort of country, but we have been in the worst part of the world. Tom Stanley, a brother of Stephens, was Captain in Hastings' regiment; he was in the last engagement and died bravely, so did Beverly Newcomen, son of Sir Thomas Newcomen. Pray give my humble duty to my Lady Rawdon, my service to Rancour, and dear Sir, believe me to be

Your most faithful servant,

Dundee, August 7, 1689. HENRY SMITH.

LETTER CXXXVI.

From DAVID CAMPBELL to SIR ARTHUR RAWDON, at his Lodgings in the upper end of Suffolk-street, London.—These.

Sir,

When I landed I sent for William Faires, Philip Robinson, and ordered William Faires to have a care to see what corn was at Ballynahinch to be cut down *, thrashed out, and put up in the kill for your use; and withal got him an order if he would hear of any of your tenants goods to seize of them for rent due to you. There

* From this circumstance of cutting down the corn, the date of this letter must have been in September, or perhaps October.

is nothing left but White Stockings, and the black mare you had from George Maxwell. Mr. Crooks is at Moira, and is taking what care he can there. We are here encamped and strongly intrenched; and the enemy is encamped betwixt this and Ardee, within three miles of us. They seemed to be fully resolved to fight; they are accounted to be 50 thousand strong, whereof 7000 and upwards are horse. On Saturday last they came within less than a mile, and we lookt at them all the whole day almost, but no engagement, and so they retired in the afternoon without any damage more than 3 or more killed by some random shot. Our men are very sickly * and die apace, we having had very bad weather. We have hardly any drink but water. I have paid 6*d.* a quart for ill ale, and 5 shillings a quart for ill brandy. We have no forage †, but what we have from Carlingford, and that is most done; it is barley and wheat; and no lodging, but in the field both for men and horse. We have had 2 hanged yesterday out of Colonel Beaumont's regiment for deserting, and they say some of the French catched up a 160 of them sent to England, being sus-

* "I see by your Majesty's Letter, you are informed we have a greater number of sick in this army than we have," &c.—Duke of Schomberg, October 12, 1689.

† "As far as one can judge, the enemy endeavour to consume and burn all the forage around them, and will continue to do the same as far as Drogheda."—Duke of Schomberg to King William, Oct. 12, 1689.

pected. We daily expect an engagement, and if we live after it, I may chance to hear of some of your horses and mares which they say are at Mellifont*. Pray give my most humble service to your Lady, and Mr. Smith and Mrs. Ferguson, and believe me that I am and will be for ever

Your most faithful and obedient servant,

D. CAMPBELL.

Dundalke, the 24th, 1689, no month.

LETTER CXXXVII.

From Mr. HUGH M'GILL to SIR ARTHUR RAWDON.

Dear Sir,

I received yours of the 22d. I sent the copy of the Deed of Congleton this morning with Captain Oberry, which cost (as you will see indorsed) 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* I sent you also by him 2 pound of tobacco, which was all he could carry. I will send you some more by Captain Dunbar, to whom I have given a large snap-knife for you. The French fleet sailed from Brest the 7th instant; 'tis said they have on board 7300 private soldiers, 90 colonels, 130 lieutenant colonels, 80 majors, 160 captains, 300 lieutenants and ensigns,

* Mellifont Abbey, in the county of Louth, about five miles from Drogheda, the old residence of the Earls of Drogheda.

near 500 French volunteers, and 700 English, Scotch, and Irish, and 100 great and small guns, with great stores of arms and ammunition; they have 36 men of war, and 14 fire-ships.—The 5 ships (mentioned in this print) taken from the French by the Dutch, is certainly true; Count Solmes brought over an account of their loading, which agrees to a tittle with this printed account; but the other part about the magazine at Dunkirk is not certain: it was reported in Holland, and in the Harlem Gazette, but wants confirmation. Count Solmes, young Count Schomberg, and my Lord Portland, landed on Saturday. There is a fine train of artillery and other munitions of war come with them from Holland. My Lady Mount-joy died here on Friday last. The letters from Edinburgh of the 13th say (the wind being contrary for England) an express is come from Ireland to the Council there, giving account of the Enniskillin-men had taken the Fort of Cavan by storm, and put all therein to the sword, except some few that escaped by throwing themselves over the walls; and that one of the frigates cruizing near Dublin, took a Scotch boat going into the Bay, wherein were 35 passengers with several letters of intelligence, &c. and £.8000 in silver, sent to King James by the episcopal Clergy of Scotland. One of the passengers therein is the Lord Ballantine (who married the Lady Dalhousie) who you have heard shot a man last summer, giving him (as he said) King James's pass.

This boat, &c. was carried into Belfast; the Lord Oliphant and some other of the associates of Scotland are taken. The Parliament there (Melvil*, Commissioner) sits down on Thursday next. Our Parliament hitherto have done nothing but thanked the King for his speech, and settled their committees; to morrow they take the matter of the King's speech concerning the settlement of the revenue into consideration. When the votes are printed, I will send them to you while I stay in town, which will not, I believe, be long, for my Lord Sidney keeps his bed, and I will only stay till he again discourses the King, unless I find by that discourse my stay can do you service, which I extremely despair of, but no stone shall be left unturned. I was introduced yesterday by my Lord Lucas to my Lord Devonshire, and discoursed at large concerning you; and I will be this week with my Lord President and my Lord Shrewsbury, and then with them jointly will endeavour to give one push for all.

Your most obliged servant,

London, HUGH M'GILL.
25 March, 1690.

* Lord Melville was appointed Commissioner to Parliament.—Laing's Scotland.

LETTER CXXXVIII.

From the same to the same.

Dear Sir,

I am going this day with my wife to Hendon, to take leave of Sir Tristram Berisford and his Lady, and because I know not if I can come to town to-morrow night in time to write to you, have chosen now to send you the following account. One Mr. Payne (a Protestant merchant of Dublin) made his escape from Dublin (in a wherry) upon Thursday last was se'nnight, and came to Duke Schomberg, who sent him hither to the King; he came here yesterday morning, and I have heard him give the following account of affairs, viz.: that 5500 men landed at Cork from France about the 14th March, about the half whereof are French, and the remainder Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, Scotch, and Irish; they brought with them 2000 barrils of powder, 8000 arms, about 20 field pieces, a million and a half of crowns in copper money (coined at Brest of King James's stamp), and Mons. Lauzun is their commander. He says the Irish are mightily concerned at the smallness and nature of the supply*: 1st. they were promised 10,000

* The usual complaint on the part of the discontented and rebels in this kingdom. May such ever exist, if France is again looked to as an ally by any Irishman!

French, and these other foreigners they say will do them no service, believing most of them were taken prisoners by the French army last summer, and consequently not to be trusted by them. 2dly. They were promised 20,000 arms. 3dly. They expected some cannon to defend their fortified towns; and 4thly, (and which troubles them most) they were promised 2,000,000 pounds in gold and silver coin; and they freely say that they find the French King is pressed so hard by the Confederates, that he is not in a condition to supply their necessities. He says that King James has but 8 regiments of horse and 9 of dragoons, and that they are very pitiful troops; that they want forage, all their horse being now at grass, except 3 regiments; that they have many foot inlisted, but want arms; that the Lord Mountcashel, Colonel Fielding (the Boe*), and another Colonel were near Cork with 5 or 6000 foot, in order to be sent from thence (in the ships that brought the supplies) for France†; but that the Irish were very unwilling to leave their own country, and deserted daily; insomuch that when

* The spelling in the original for *Beau.* Charles II. was so struck with his figure, that he called him *handsome* Fielding, and from that time, it is said, he never did any good. He married for a third wife the Duchess of Cleveland, and was prosecuted for bigamy.

† Regiments sent to France by James II.: Colonels, Lord Mountcashel, Daniel O'Bryen, Richard Butler, and Robert Fielding, called the *Beau.*—King's State of the Protestants.

the certainty of their transportation was noised, M'Carty's own regiment of 1000 men dwindled in two nights to 100; so that all hands were employed to press the neighbouring inhabitants promiscuously, and forced them on board. He further says, that the Monday before he left Dublin, the Duke of Berwick went towards Dundalk with 10,000 men to endeavour to surprize Newry, but heard from Duke Schomberg that he had notice of their design, and that Stewart being reinforced, Berwick had retired to Drogheda, The Irish have fortified Limerick, Gallaway, Athlone, Cork and Kinsale. The Irish have seized all the Protestants' effects of wool, tallow, hides, leather, &c. to send to France for King James's use; and for satisfaction they give them Exchequer assignments on the Crown rents, and the rents of forfeited (Protestants') estates. It was strongly debated at the Council in Dublin, whether they should seize a considerable number of the most considerable Protestants that are in their hands, and send them prisoners to France; but this matter was not determined when he left Dublin. The Irish declare that if they be pressed too hard in the field, they will burn Dublin and the country, and retire to their strengths. Thus far the public. The private (which keep a while to yourself and friends) is, that it was generally reported that ten men of war, 6 fire-ships, and some others with men, were to come down the channel to burn our fleets on the shore of England and Ireland, and

to go northward for Scotland. Upon this information an express is sent to Sir Cloudsley Shovell. A Turkey ship of war, worth £.30,000, was taken by 2 French privateers (out-sailing the fleet) in the Bay of Biscay.—I have been this morning with the Marquis of Hallifax and Lord Sidney, and after full discourses, find there is not any thing to be done for you on this side; they say the business shall be pressed again on Wednesday, and if no further can be done, you shall be so recommended that you shall be undoubtedly taken care of, when the King goes to Ireland. Thus you see how matters go. I now wait only for your commands here, and because I hope your last directions will come by this day's, or Wednesday's post, and because my wife grows big, we have a long and tedious as well as a very expensive journey to take, and into a country where we can have no credit, and a family to remove, that will cost more money than I know how to procure. I am not able to stay long, and because I hope to hear from you at my coming again to town, I have ordered places to be taken for my wife and myself in the York coach that goes from this on Monday or Wednesday in next week; they have agreed to give me my choice; so that if I stay till Wednesday, I must be at the inn on Tuesday night, for we go the 150 miles to York in 4 days *. My duty to my Lady, &c.

HUGH M'GILL.

Just as I was closing this, the Gazette came in,

* Travelling is wonderfully expedited since that day.

which I send you; the proceedings of the Parliament you shall have per next.

London, 7 Aprilis, 1690.

CXXXIX.

Proceedings of Parliament.

8th April, 1690.

Hallifax, North, and Gray, protested against the recognising Bill without giving reason.

Before the question was put, several Lords desired to enter their protest, if the question was carried in the affirmative, for these reasons, viz.: 1st. Because we conceive to say that it is enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that all and singular the acts made in the late Parliament were laws, is neither good English, nor good sense. 2dly. If it were good sense to enact for the time past, it must be understood on this subject, to be the declaring of laws to be good, which were past by a Parliament not called by writ nor due form of law, which is destructive of the regal constitution of this monarchy, and which may be of evil and pernicious consequence to our present government under this *King and Queen.*

Somerset, Scarsdale, Rochester, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, Abingdon, Feversham, Weymouth, Nottingham, Germin, Dartmouth.—Spiritual Lords, London, Winchester, St. David's, Worcester, St. Asaph, and Landaff.

10th April, 1690.

This day the House of Lords upon great debates, ordered the reasons of the Protestation to be expunged out of the Journals; the Earl of Kingston first moving the same.

11th and 12th April, 1690.

The protesting Lords have very earnestly insisted upon their Protestation, which hath occasioned very long debates.

LETTER CXL.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

I will wait a week longer here in hopes of getting your last instructions, but must of necessity march off on Monday next; what letters you write after that, direct them to my brother Shaw, to be left at the *Venetian Coffee-house in the Pall Mall.* I read a letter from Wolsely dated at Turbett* the ninth instant, directed to Duke Schomberg, giving account that on the Sunday before he marched out with 700 men, one half whereof he sent out with Lieutenant Colonel Creichton to secure the country towards Finagh,

* Belturbet.—See Story's Wars of Ireland, p. 57.

and bring in what prey he met with, which he did effectually; with the other half he marched that night to Killyshandra*, and that night under the ditches and hedges approached within half musket shot of the castle, and his miners made their approaches and finished their mine under the court wall of the castle by 10 o'clock next day. The enemy knowing this, about two o'clock capitulated, and he sent them under a guard to the fort of Cavan (yet in the Irish hands) with their arms and baggage; he lost 3 men, and 5 were wounded; the reason that he gave these favorable conditions were, that he was unwilling to lose men, which he must have done if he had stormed it, and that he had but one barril of bullets. The Irish in garrison were 160, under the command of Captain Darcy; he hath left 100 men in garrison there. Duke Schomberg, &c. keep yet in their quarters. There are 1000 or 1200 men going from Scotland by sea to the Isle of Mull, and are designed from thence to Loughaber under the command of our Captain Hill. The Parliament there sat the 15th, and were adjourned to this day. There are like to be great changes here among the courtiers before the King goes. Nottingham goes off. Torington (with the gift of £.3000 per annum of the forfeited estates, for which he is now passing patent) is laid aside from being admiral; and we are to have 4 admirals at sea this summer by joint com-

* About seven miles from Belturbet.

mission, viz. the Duke of Grafton, Earls of Pembroke and Monmouth, and one Sir —— something, whose name I have forgot. On Saturday a powder-mill and its storehouses (in Hackney March), value £.3000, was blown up by accident; it shaked the houses of that end of the town; 5 or 6 men and women were killed. Our troops designed for Ireland, have all their orders to march towards the sea ports. The Confederates will have 190,000 men in the field this campaign against France, and the Dutch are sending out the greatest fleet that ever they had at sea. Yours,

London, HUGH M'GILL.
22 April, 1690.

LETTER CXLI.

From Mr. DANIEL GOLBORNE to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Sir,

Understanding that Captain Richard Johnson sent you the news duly, since Mr. Shaw went hence, I desisted to pursue my resolution of sending your honor what I can pick up; but now having your commands, I am the better encouraged, during my stay here, to send you the news, and at this time be pleased to accept this following account of affairs. On Thursday last it was

buzzed about court, as tho' there were officers of note that have deserted King James, and are come over to Duke Schomberg, that Sligoe is deserted, and that Galloway is solicitous for terms from the Duke, and yesterday it was also freshly reported that Dundalk is retaken by us; the manner thus,—Colonel Steward with a party appearing near it, that garrison sent out a party to fight us, who upon a short engagement retreated into the town, and our men pursued them close, and got in with them, that above 100 of ours were killed in the streets out of the windows, yet we became masters of it, killing a number of them, and taking many prisoners. All this is mostly believed, but it wants confirmation. It's also reported King James has drawn down all his forces towards the Boyne, upon which he makes his encampments and fortifies all passes, and on that river purposes to make his defence. As for foreign news there is a certain account come that 3 expresses were sent after the Dauphin, who was on his journey toward Stratsburgh, with design to open this year's campaign with some notable action against the Germans, which have recalled him. The reason for those expresses are supposed the great indisposition or death of his father: this news I fancy made our court yesterday look more brisk than usual. The King * leaves London for certain on Wednesday next; he lies

* He left Kensington the 4th of June, 1690, and landed the 14th at Carrickfergus.

at Northampton at night, the next day at Whitechurch, the next at Colonel Whitley's, near Chester, where it's supposed he'll stay some time before he embarks for Ireland. It's said the city have raised him another fund of £.150,000 to send him forwards. The Privy Council are very busy about drawing a declaration to be sent along with the King, and I doubt not but the Irish will come in upon terms. I pray God we are not so kind to them, as to let the rogues go off clear with the spoil of the poor Protestants, which, if they do, it only resembles the evil treatment we have hitherto met with for our early appearing in justification of the late revolution, happy to some, but most unlucky to the poor Irish Protestants, whose blood and estates, so freely spilt and spent in defence of their laws and religion, is too much undervalued and slighted. The doctrine of passive obedience is most necessary for our imitation, and we, like good Lads, kiss the rod, and say nothing; yet surely our reward is hereafter; but when it will come I cannot tell, nor by what hand, yet without doubt the singular and signal merits of some, and in particular those of your's, are not always to be overlookt without regard, but must be taken notice of to your honor's advantage, which that they may be to your own heart's desire, and true worth, is affectionately wished for by, Sir, your Honor's most faithful and humble servant, DAN. GOLBORNE.

Pall Mall, 31 May, 1690.

Superscribed :—

For Sir Arthur Rawdon, Barronett, att Congerton, neere Manchester.

To be putt into Stone bagg.

LETTER CXLII.

From Mr. D. Campbell to Sir Arthur Rawdon.

Honored Sir,

As for news here, the account you have had of the Boyne action already from Mr. Shaw and others, will excuse me, since we have had nothing offered upon the road, but hanging of some people (souldiers I mean) for robbing, and every day some one or other are so used; the King is very strict, and will suffer none to plunder, so that this part of the army will be very poor, because we are forced to be very honest. Yesterday my Lord Granard came here, and was introduced by my Lord of Ormond after an hour's attendance; he is very weak in his limbs; I don't hear the reception was extraordinary*. Jackman, Dick Eustace, and young Keating, surrendered themselves, and have got a protection; and every one that asks (as I think) have the same, which the King's declaration does the same for all (some few

* However that may be, he was sworn of the Privy Council to King William in the December following.

excepted) till the first of August. It is believed it is well done, because it may be a means to take off a great many hands from the enemy, and shorten the work, which I believe we would be glad were made an end of.—From Athlone came in an express from Lieutenant General Douglas, which gives this following account: That the Lieutenant General having sent a trumpeter to summon the castle and town, they fired at the trumpeter *; they have burnt the part of the town that lies of our side of the river, and broken down the bridge; they have turned out all the Protestants stark naked, men and women too; they have raised some works about the town, and have lined the castle-wall within, 18 feet thick of earth, so that our guns will be rendered ineffectual, only our bombs must do the work; and that my Lord Granard says we can do no good of this side the water; the Lieutenant General has sent 3000 horse, foot, and dragoons to get over the water to secure some pass, for fear of some relief from Limbrick or Galloway; the garrison are but 800 men. The Lieutenant General broke ground, and lost but about 14 men; the enemy raised a battery, and poor unfortunate Hugh M'Gill †

* To the summons sent by Douglas, the Governor Grace, a brave old officer, returned a passionate defiance—"These are my terms," said he, firing a pistol at the messenger.

† "That day (Sunday the 20th July) one Captain *Mack-Gill*, a volunteer, was killed at our battery with a cannon-shot from

would needs go to see it, tho' dissuaded from it by every one; his arm and shoulder were shot from him by a cannon shot, of which he immediately fell dead, and not so much lamented, because every one condemned his going thither. We yesterday summoned Waterford*; the answer sent the King was, that allowing them to march out with all their baggage, 3 cannons, colours flying, safely to Mallow, securing them in their lives and properties, exercise of their religion, 15 days time for absentees to claim the like benefit, and the Mayor and Sheriff of their own chusing, they upon these terms will surrender, and be good boys. The King laughed at it, saying, he believed they were drawn by some furious lawyer, and has sent his artillery away, and 5 regiments of foot, and 300 horse and dragoons, and we have orders to march immediately. What the issue will be, you shall have an account†, because since you have given me leave to write to you, and laid your commands on me to let you know what passes, I shall never neglect, but upon all occa-

the Castle."—Story. I believe this is the Hugh M'Gill, with whose correspondence we have been so much edified of late.

* "Waterford was summoned; the garrison, after some hesitation, demanded the enjoyment of their estates, the freedom of their religion, and liberty to march out with arms and baggage. This last article was admitted only; they accepted it, and surrendered."—Leland.

† "The issue was," says Story, "that they marched out with their arms and baggage, and were safely conducted to Mallow."

sions (let every one say what they please) shew how much I am

Your most faithful servant,

D. CAMPBELL.

From the King's Camp at Carricknosure *,
near Waterford, July 24, 1690.

I have some design whenever the campaign is over, to part with my employment, for I confess it is a life (as Prince Rupert said of it) *of honor, but a dog would not lead it*; but that is not all; for since you were so pleased to put that trust in me, I was resolved to wave every thing that should have hindered me of serving you.

Thus superscribed:—

For Sir Arthur Rawdon, Barronett, at his house at Moyra.—To be sent by the post, Mr. . . . . of Lisnegarvy.—8*d.*

LETTER CXLIII.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

I have on all occasions, according to your commands, given you an account of what has occurred, but am afraid they have miscarried, since

* Carrick on Suir, situated on the boundaries of the county of Tipperary, being joined to the county of Waterford by a bridge over the Suir.

I have not had the favour of a letter from you since the last happy one that gave me an account of your kindness to me. We marched on Saturday from a place 6 miles from this place, and that very afternoon beat them out of the hedges they had lined about this place, and got a fort that they call Ireton's Fort *, and have raised a battery on it, as also one more to the seaward; and on Saturday morning we went over the Shannon at a pass that was very foul with big stones, and they had raised a battery, so that every one believed that 500 men would have made a stop to our army; but they quitted it in the middle of the night without so much as any one appearing against them, and where they are now, is very uncertain. The King sent in a summons to the town to surrender, but Boileau † that commands the town, made a return, as is said, that he would keep the town out for the King of Great Britain, and would not deliver it to the Prince of Orange, but let him take it if he would. They are all these days shooting their cannon very hard, but, I believe, as I am informed, it is within the number of 40 that are as yet killed. We have not as yet our great guns nor mortars, nor bread, come

* Which was built by Ireton on his first coming before Limerick. "It stands on a rising ground," says Story, "and overlooks the pass on one side, and the town on the other."

† "Boileau addressed his answer, not to the King, to whom he would not give his regal titles, but to Sir Robert Southwell his Secretary."—Leland.

up, so that we do nothing but lie and receive their shot. And just now I am informed * that Sarsfield and his horse is come of our side of the water, and believes is intended to make an infall upon our guns and bread. This is all that at present offers, but that I am with my humble duty to my Lady, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

D. CAMPBELL.

Camp before Limbrick†, 11 August, 1690.

LETTER CXLIV.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

In my last I gave you an account of our proceedings against Limbrick; and last night about 12 o'clock, Captain Poultney, one of Villers's captains, commanded a party of about a 100 horse, as guard to our great battering guns; they were surprised by about 600 of the enemy, who killed as many as they could find for darkness. The reports are various, but take the following one for the truth: We had 8 guns, whereof two of them are bursted, about 100 barrils of powder

* This information was true; for Sarsfield passed the river, and attacked the Convoy with success, and returned triumphantly to Limerick.

† Limerick.

blown up, our carriages spoiled, and most of the troopers and horses, and carriage horses, killed. There was no money, but a tumbrel of brass money *, which they left; and there was no bread (nor with us neither). Sir John Lanier † went out with a strong party (tho' it is said he should have been sooner out) after them. The greatest loss is the loss of time, for without fresh guns, we can do no good against Limbrick, as also the discredit we receive by the enemy taking our guns within ten miles of the rear of our camp. But we have other news: there was a castle within 4 miles of this place, called Castle-connell ‡, held out, which was very strong, in which was 200 men; this morning we took it, and they are now going to hang several of the enemies for example; the number I know not. Limbrick holds out very resolutely, and hourly kills with their random shot several of our men and horses; many are of opinion it will be both a bloody and tedious task the taking it. Excuse me for writing ill, for I have no table to write on, and truly I have little occasion; I have not had for myself and servant a bit of bread these 3 days, but 2 little barly cakes; for we are not supplied out of the stores,

* Brass money made current in Ireland, June 18, 1689.—Memorable Occurrences.

† "Lanier executed his orders, but not with *due alacrity*."—Leland, vol. III. p. 580.

‡ A strong place upon the river Shannon, four miles above Limerick.

tho' they have no reason to brag*. I offered half a crown for a sixpenny loaf, and could not prevail; abominable ill drink, and that at 8*d.* a quart, brandy 4*s.* 6*d.* claret 2*s.* 6*d.* a quart. I have got 2 guineas worth of that which shall serve for meat and drink, and bread and all. I pray God things may not prove scarcer.

Yours, &c.

From the Camp before Limbrick,
12 August, 1690.

LETTER CXLV.

From the same to the same.

Honored Sir,

In my last I gave you an account of the surprisal of our great guns, and the damage we sustained; as also the account of the breaking of ground. On Wednesday † last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the King ordered the attempting of a fort that the enemy was possessed of within 200 yards of the town. We had been a

* Orders issued about ascertaining the rates of provision; white bread to be sold at 3*d.* a pound; all ale from Dublin or Wicklow at 6*d.* a quart; brandy at 12*s.* a gallon, and claret at 2*s.* 6*d.* a quart.

† "Wednesday the 20th," says Story, "we attacked a fort of the enemy nigh the south-east corner of the wall," &c.—Story, p. 38.

little baffled the night before at; it so that made the King resolve upon the attack in the day time. The service was very desperate, the enemy having the opportunity of galling us from their walls, and we lay open to their cannon; but, however, we took the fort in half an hour, and have intrenched ourselves from their shells. We lost in the foot, Captain Needham* of my Lord Meath's grenadiers, and his Lieutenant Charles Brabazon; several of our men are killed, to the number (that is estimated) of 200; and many wounded, most of them in the head and shoulders. The enemy made a feint sally, commanded by lame Lutterel, which drew our horse under the shot of their wall. They wounded several, and killed to the number of horse and footmen a hundred. None of our acquaintance were hurt, only Anthony Lock was ill frighted, having been shot through the hat and slieve of his coat, and his horse shot in the belly, but no more hurt. None of any note killed, but Captain Lacy† of my Lord of Oxford's regiment; most of Colonel Byerly's regiment of horse, I mean the officers, are most wounded. This day we raised a strong battery at our new fort, and have beaten down one of their towers from which they galled our men yesterday, and is said was

* "Capt. Needham," says Story, "after all was over, and he leading his men off, was shot by a chance bullet, and died immediately."

† "A gentleman," says Story, "much lamented by all that knew him."

mann'd by fryars who shot out of screwed guns; I am sure most of their bullets were chewed. We have an account that my Lord Tyrconnel has sweetened the French, so that three of their regiments are returned for the defence of Limbrick. It is said we shall shoot this night hot bullets in order to fire the town; but the post will not stay to let me write the truth of it, but the next you may expect it. Major Morgison was killed lying in bed by a cannon shot. It is said that Harry Hamilton will be Major, and Tubman get his company of grenadiers, and M'Cartney has already got an ensign's place. This is all that now occurs here, and every post you shall have the same.

Your's, &c.

Camp before Limbrick, D. CAMPBELL.
22d August, 1690.

We killed in the fort about fourscore and one. Captain Barret being thrust at with a sword, it did not enter, so he was taken; what will be done with him I know not.

LETTER CXLVI.

From the same to the same.

Sir,

This morning I received your Letter by Edward Reynolds, and I can assure you on my cre-

dit that I can hear no account whatever of your mares. I believe they are further on in the county of Kerry, where no one as yet can venture; besides that country, after a little rain (which we are already beginning to have), there is no getting into it for this year, and I am confident that all the horses and cattle (unless a few in these mountains) are all on the other side of the Shannon; and when we shall take Limbrick (to let us have a free passage), is beyond my apprehension, tho' we are hourly battering at their walls, but no breach as yet made; nor no news since the last I wrote to you, only one Captain Bourne in my Lord Lisburne's regiment, he and 4 grenadiers killed with one cannon shot, and hourly they do us some of the like diskindness. It is said in their last sally Colonel Dorrington was killed, and Sir Maurice Eustace of Castle-Martin. I am sorry you have so much waste ground, but how to furnish you with stock from hence, I protest I cannot advise you; for the truth lies here, the King and the Court has got such a notion of all the cattle being got into the North, that upon no consideration whatever will they allow a pass for any to go thither, and none are suffered to pass beyond Dublin northwards without the King's License. When Limbrick is taken, it is supposed there will be a great number of cattle to be had, and that there may be liberty had to carry them into the North. As soon as we are masters of

Limbrick, the King intends to go for Dublin, and so to England.

I am, Sir, your's,

D. CAMPBELL.

Camp Royal, before Limbrick, 1690.

My most humble service to my Lady and Madame Brill *.

LETTER CXLVII.

From the same to the same.

Sir,

Since my last by Ned Reynolds, we made an attack on the town; it was very hot service; the Brandenburgh regiment lost 400, the Dutch a great many. There were 5 English regiments, viz. Colonel Cutt's, Lord Lisburne's, Lieutenant General Douglas's, Lord Meath's, and Brigadier General Stewart's, out of which was lost above a thousand officers and souldiers, of which 100 officers wounded and killed; the list I cannot get; only those I remember are killed, Harry Hamilton, late made Major in Margison's place, Captain West, Captain Wallace, and several others, not known to you. Poor Monroe and Clotworthy Upton† killed; poor Charles Hubblethorn wounded

* Mrs. Brilliana Rawdon.

† "One Mr. Upton," says Story, "getting in amongst the Irish in the town, and seeing no way of escape, surrendered to the Governor. He is not put down in the list of killed."

in the throat through the tongue, but I hope will recover. We never have received such a foil; I believe it has put an end to campaigning this summer *, for I am just now informed by one, that we decamp on Monday next at furthest. This is a secret, which is all from

Your's, &c.

Camp, before Limbrick, D. C.
August 29, 1690.

We got their countersign—got into the breach, but were beaten back.

LETTER CXLVIII.

From the same to the same.

In my last I gave you an account what the town afforded; since that we are informed that an express going northwards, was taken by the Raparees †, and upwards of 40 cars taken about Cavan, going with provision to the garrison of Belturbet. Several merchants were sending down

* The day on which this Letter was written King William called a Council of War, the result of which was the raising of the siege for the present, and the departure of the King for England.

† *Irish*, not of the army, but the country people armed in a kind of hostile manner with half pikes and skeins, and some with scythes and muskets. "The word *rapparee*, in Irish, signifies," says Story, "an half stick, or broken beam."

wine and other things, who were robbed; they intend and have petitioned the Council for reprisals on the Papists in the county, according to the late proclamation. The fellow* that came over to us from the enemy, and pretended to be a Cornet, giving us an account that Sarsfield was come over the Shannon, proves a cheat, and is discovered, whose intention was to burn Mullingar himself. The Papists that were put up by my last, are designed to-morrow to be sent away over the Shannon, unless they take the oath of allegiance, and give in good bail of their good behaviour. Mr. Clark, Secretary of War, is to be one of the Privy Council. I have no more to add, but that I am

Your's, &c.

Dublin, D. CAMPBELL.

6th of December, 1690.

LETTER CXLIX.

From JAMES HAMILTON†, Esq. of Tullamore, to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Sir,

Yours of the 26th I received, and think myself obliged to return you my very particular

* His name was Kirowen, an Irish officer.—See Story, p. 153.

† He was father of the first Earl of Clanbrassil.

thanks therefore, there being therein so extraordinary a freedom that can proceed from no other motive than kindness, which, while it continues, I shall always value. I do in every part of your Letter approve of your judgment, and that you may know it, I did in several things order matters as you therein direct, for when I left an imperfect draught of this writing with Mr. Sloan *, being done in haste and hurry while at London last spring, and ordered it to be printed. I also left with him a narrative † of our affairs, and draughts of our Address, Letter to Lord Clarendon, &c. to

* Probably Sir Hans Sloane, who was a native of the county of Down, born at Killileagh in 1660.

† Mr. Hamilton, the writer of this letter, was a steady assertor of the liberty of Ireland in 1689, and was a principal promoter of the stand made by the Protestants of Ulster to oppose the tyranny of King James's government. He was attainted by King James along with Sir Arthur Rawdon, to whom he writes. After the Revolution he was returned for the borough of Bangor, and in 1693 was sent to England with the Earl of Bellamont to prosecute Thomas Lord Conningsby and Sir Charles Porter (who were the Lord Justices the year in which this Letter was written); and it is likely the narrative he was preparing, and alluded to herein, might have been for the purpose of the prosecution.—Lord Bellamont exhibited regular articles of impeachment, accusing the Lord Justices Coningsby and Porter of traitorously abusing the power and authority with which they had been invested, &c. Nevertheless a resolution ultimately passed the House, that considering the state of Ireland at the time, it was not thought fit to ground an impeachment upon them. A pardon, which had been ordered to pass the seals in their favour, was arrested in its progress by the representations of Lord Bellamont and the writer of this Letter.

be printed as an appendix; all which I had shewed you, and had, as in this matter, your judgment therein; but that you were not in London, and that I was in haste to have them printed, which I desired Mr. Sloan might be immediately done; but I do not hear he thought fit to answer my expectations. I was then and am still so much of your opinion, that nothing can be a better answer to that scandalous book, or any other false writing, than publishing the truth, and therefore my request to Mr. Sloan was, that the narrative might be first published, and truly that had been alone a sufficient answer, but that the generality of readers, either for want of concern in the matter, or an inadvertent way of reading, do not much compare things with an exactness needful for discovering truth, and therefore that work, as it can be best and most easily performed by those concerned in the matter of fact, so it is fit for them to perform it. But when I came to consider after what manner that was to be done, I was apprehensive that the readers about London had neither that concern for us of Ulster, or the particular persons reflected on in the pamphlet, as to endure any thing of length, whereof I take some sort of notice in that intended for a preface, and in the letter and other parts of the book. I likewise affirm that there are many other as gross mistakes and falsehoods as those observed. As to the language, I must confess that I never took much pains in the art of writing or speaking, tho'

I know it is a thing of vast advantage to those who are masters thereof; but when that is used either to wrest or disguise the truth, I do much despise those who prostitute it to such ends. Before I publish this I hope again to have an opportunity of seeing and discoursing you therein, and I shall desire you will use the same freedom you ever did. I approve of your judgment about that of the family reflections, and will alter it as you shall think most fit. I had by Monday's post a Letter from the Lords Justices on the same subject about horses, and what I did therein was to send to the constables of this and adjacent Baronies to acquaint the inhabitants therewith, and require them to bring their garrans to Down on the 3d of next month, or to Hillsborough on the 8th, and that they should have ready money for them, and be valued at a reasonable rate. I have also told several my opinion, that they ought to comply herewith, both as it is what the Government requires, and that I think most of their labor being over, they may spare them, and make their own benefit of the money; and for that, if they do not comply, the Government will be forced to press horses, and no man in reason will think that unjust which is made necessary by the people, and for our common safety. I cannot omit taking notice, that amidst the marks of your favor, you are pleased to use expressions that as I am sensible I do not deserve, so it may be interpreted to proceed from some other less kind

cause. Be pleased to present my wishes and my service to my Lady Rawdon and Mrs. Rawdon.

I am your most humble servant,

Erynah *, JAMES HAMILTON.

March 28, 1691.

LETTER CL.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. HUMPHERIES to the Honourable Sir ARTHUR RAWDON, Barronet, att Moyragh.

Sir,

General Douglas passed by this day, and said he would only stay to dine at Lisnegarvy. Young Mr. Hall brought us to an old woman, which did promise to set some of the Raparees in a few days; she expects a reward of twenty shillings for each man that is taken, which we promised.

Your most obedient servant,

Newry, June 17, 1691. E. HUMPHERIES.

Ensign Mussendine †, who came from Down, tells me that Captain Maxwell only stays for his patent to relieve us.

* Erynagh, from whence this Letter bears date, is in the Barony of Lecale, about a mile and a half from Downpatrick.

† Probably the ancestor of the present Daniel Mussenden, Esq. of Larchfield, county of Down.

LETTER CLI.

From Mr. DANIEL M'NEAL to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Dear and Honored Sir,

Since my last, wherein I gave you a full account of the particulars that happened in the taking of that part of Athlone that lies on this side of the Shannon river, I have nothing material, but that I will not neglect giving you the account of what passes once a week. Yesterday in the afternoon, the enemy decamped from the 3 encampments, and marched and encamped in a camp very near the town. We have battered the Castle all down in this side, and have so cannonaded the enemy's part of Athlone, as I believe never town was. All day yesterday, and this day, we have played from five batteries, one of 8, one of 6, one of 5, one of 4, and one of 3, besides the mortar batteries. We have laid very level a great part of the works to the water side, where they design to attack in going over, and its generally thought that in 3 days time at furthest, we shall launch our boats and floats. I have this reason to believe we shall, for the pioneers have been these two days at work levelling the ways from the camp to the water side, and the floats are joined six and six together; 24 men carry six of

the floats, and eight men carry each his boat. We had last night 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 3 lieutenants, killed in the skirmish; the enemy have plenty of cattle in our van. This day poor Lieutenant Colonil Kirk's* body was buried. The army have plenty of bread, but volunteers find it dear. A fourpenny loaf in Dublin is here at a shilling, beef at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, mutton at $4s.$ $6d.$ per quarter. Our carcasses have burnt all the thatched houses in the enemy's quarters; we dismounted all the enemy's cannon, so that we can now stand almost at the water side to look over. We lost 2 bombardiers, one killed by the enemy, and another by the bursting of the bomb. The enemy work like horses in carrying fascines to fill up the breaches, and pass to and fro with more courage than expected. It's generally believed poor Bob is killed, by reason of late he has not answered several letters writ to him, which he did frequently before. Thirteen squadron of waggon horses are set out for Dublin for more ammunition; you may judge how fast we play them with cannon, when our whole artillery is employed. We have last night several officers and souldiers lost in gaining the bridge, which we have now all to 2 arches; it's certain we will be masters of Athlone, but I fear with a great loss of men. This is the second; so pray let me hear from you.

* "Lieutenant Colonel Kirk, of Brigadier Viller's regiment, was unfortunately killed by a great shot from the town, as he lay viewing the action upon the side of a hill."—Story.

Once a week you shall hear from, Sir, yours, while there's life.

Camp, DAN. M'NEAL.
Athlone, June 28, 1691.

LETTER CLII.

From FELIX O'NEIL* to HELENA, Countess of ANTRIM†.

Madam,

Since I hear that some of our field officers have, upon the taking of Athlone, writ very desponding letters to some ladies in that town, as if our all were lost with Athlone; I think it my duty to write my thoughts to your Ladyship on that subject, not that I in the least doubt of your approved valour, but that I may furnish you with some arguments that may inspire courage into the

* This Letter was taken out of the pocket of Col. O'Neil after he was killed at the battle of Aughrim.

† The Countess of Antrim, to whom this Letter is addressed, was Helena, daughter of Sir John Burke, of the county of Galway, and second wife of Alexander, third Earl of Antrim, who was sworn of the Privy Council to James II. and made Lord Lieutenant of the county; added to which, James gave him the command of a regiment, for which he was attainted for high treason, but was afterwards adjudged to be comprised within the articles of Limerick, in consequence of which he was restored to his titles and estates.

rest of the *heroines* of that town. Every body knows that Athlone* could not be thought tenable neither from its situation, nor work; and that this considered, and the strength of their artillery, no place was ever better defended than it was till the very day that it was lost by as perfect a surprise as ever was. Whose fault that was I will not take upon me to decide, but certain it is that our men sent thrice for ammunition, and could not have it; and when powder was had, ball was wanting, and that when Major General Maxwell, who was for that day called to by Cormack O Neil's men for ammunition, he asked them often whether they designed to kill larks (lavracks he called them), to which I will add that the place was so ruined, and the passages so filled up with lumber and stones, that there was not room for 2 men in a breast to march any way. Besides they raised their batteries and trenches so very high, that a cat could scarce appear without being knocked in the head by great or small shot, and all these disadvantages; and notwithstanding the French Generals acknowledged they never saw more resolution and firmness in any men of any nation; nay, blamed the men for their forwardness, and cried them up for brave fellows as intrepid as lions. In short the French engineers were more in fault than any, for they were ordered by the General to rase the works on our side the town, except the trench

* See Story's account of the taking of Athlone, p. 106, &c.

next the river, that whensoever we were attacked our whole battalion might march with sword in hand to cut off the enemy as fast as they could pass the river. This not being done, was an unexcusable false step, and yet I hear that a French engineer that went in haste to Gallway, railed at the cowardice of our nation to excuse his own obstinacy, for which he ought to be hanged. Now as to the consequence of this place: Every well-meaning man of sense must acknowledge the disreputation is all; for if we had kept it longer, 'tis certain we had lost the flower of our army in it, and as it is, the loss of it really strengthens us; for if we kept it, we must have left 3 or 4 battalions in it, and 12 or 13 more upon the passes betwixt Jamestown and Limerick, whereas we shall now be stronger in the field; and whoever has that, has Athlone and the nation; and I hope God, who has scourged the nation round, will throw the rod into the fire. But let me say what I will, I know there is a sept of people that have declared the loss of Athlone to be fully as fatal as that of the Boyne. These are men that would have French Generals cried out upon, and that would willingly discourage all mankind, nay, accept of conditions, if they knew how. I point at nobody, nor will I hinder any that is guilty to make what application he pleases. I am, with my humble service to my Lady Mary*, Lord

* Lady Mary, his daughter, married Henry Wells, of Bambridge, in the county of Southampton, Esq.

Dunluce*, my Lady Dillon, &c. with all imaginable respect, Madam,

Yours, &c.

Agherim, FELIX NEAL.
10th of July, 1691.

LETTER CLIII.

From Captain DUNBAR to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Dear Sir,

I know you are angry that I have not given you an account of our proceedings. Yesterday we marched from Ballanasloe to this place, where the enemy defended a considerable pass of half a quarter of a mile over; in some places much more. We came in view about two of the clock in the afternoon, when we cannonaded one another till about six at night, and then our foreigners, who were on our left, were commanded to give the onset, which was performed with a great deal of bravery, but were beaten back by their horse, till ours came up, and then they beat back the enemy out of their trenches which they had made along the bog. We did the same on the right; the dispute lasted very sharply about two hours or more, and then we had the slaughtering of them

* Lord Dunluce succeeded him in both titles and estates; he was Randal, fourth Earl of Antrim.

for four miles, and if we had had two hours or more of day, we had utterly ruinated them. The most modest account that 's given, says that there is between six or seven thousand killed on the place. Our men were this day viewed, and the account that was given to Government of the loss was—1 brigadier; 1 colonel; 4 majors; 12 captains; 9 lieutenants; 12 ensigns; 337 soldiers, *killed.*

List of Wounded.—5 colonels; 3 lieutenant-colonels; 3 majors; 23 captains; 33 lieutenants; 24 ensigns; 781 soldiers.

All that I know, their names are Colt, Cornwal, and Fox, majors killed; Edgworth, Temple, Newton, wounded. Captain Upton is killed. We had very good fortune; we had only Ensign Jellet killed, and Ensign Tirrell wounded, with some 20 men killed and wounded.

Of the Enemy were taken,

Lord Bophin *.
Lord Bellew.
Lord Galmoy.
Lieutenant General Dorington.
Major General J. Hamilton.
Brigadier Gordon O'Neil.

* Story calls him Lord Buffin; he was brother to Richard the eighth Earl of Clanricarde, and was created by King James (after his abdication) Baron de Burgh of Bophin or Boffin.—See Archdale's Irish Peerage.

Lord Killmare *.
Lord Slane.
Colonel Neal Bourke, his Lieutenant colonel, and Major.
Lieutenant Colonel Murtagh M'Gennis.
Brigadier Tuite.
Colonel Butler of Kilcash.
Colonel Matthews.—Colonel Carrol.
A French Lieutenant General.

And by the account that the prisoners gave us, there are killed, and whose corpses were found,—

Lord Gallaway †.
Lord Kilmallock.
Baron Purcel, and his son.
Colonel Butler.
Colonel Moore, his Lieutenant Colonel.
De la Hay and his Major.
Colonel Felix O'Neal.
Colonel Barker.
Major General St. Ruth, a Frenchman ‡.
Brigadier Marks Talbot.
Colonel M'Carty,
Colonel Cormack O'Neil.

* Sir Nicholas Brown, alias Lord Killmare.—Story.

† "Some say Lord Galway had hard measure from some of our foreign troopers, who killed him after he had surrendered prisoner."—Story.

‡ General of the Irish army.

Forty-one colours and 13 standards were taken.

Aucrim near Ballanasloe,
13 July, 1691*.

LETTER CLIV.

From Major ROBERT TEMPEST to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON at Moyrah, County of Down, North of Ireland.

Honored Sir,

I hope you have received my former from Athlone, wherein I gave you an account of the little loss we had at Athlone and Ballymore †, with the manner of the taking of the former. I send you the manner of the attack with this unexpected successful action at Agherim in the county of Galway. The enemy were very advantageously posted, with a large bog and entrenchments made before them, we having but two passages, one on the right, the other on the left. That of our right had the Castle of Agherim well manned by the enemy with two pieces of cannon, trenches lined behind and before it with foot, and several squadrons of horse and dragoons. The main body

* This letter was written the day after the battle of Aughrim, which was fought on the 12th of July.

† "The campaign opened auspiciously by the reduction of the fort of Ballymore, in the county of Westmeath."—Ireland.

of horse in a hollow behind it, they had with a design to break over the plains to force upon our cannon, not doubting their success; they had taken all imaginable care to level the ditches from before their camp, to march with full battalions of foot and squadrons of horse through any defiles to us and their trenches. Our General perceiving the enemy so well posted, drew out the lines for encamping our army, not thinking it proper to give them battle that night; our guns not being come up, and we strangers to the ground. The General advancing forward upon a hill to take a view of the enemy, an outguard of theirs appeared, upon which he ordered some dragoons to march towards them, and horse to follow; but not to engage the enemy. Yet, however, the dragoons (being too forward) advanced up, and fired upon them; they returned the like, upon which the dragoons pursued a little further upon an ambush of theirs lying in a bog, who fired upon our dragoons. By this time several of our dragoons got together under a hedge, dismount, and advance towards the ambush, and killed most of them. Then their horse marched down in very considerable bodies, on which the General ordered the horse on the left wing to march down; after them the Danish foot, and upon the right wing the horse and foot, and 12 pieces of cannon, which were come up by this time, and played upon the enemy. At six in the evening begun the fight. Kirk's and Gustavus Hamilton's regi-

ments then marching out on the right to a ditch before the Castle. Sir Harry Bellasys and my Lord George Hamilton's against all the lined hedges and ditches, who making first to one hedge, perceiving the broad way where their horse should come down, as is said before, upon our cannon, we crossed, and barricaded it with turnpikes; and both regiments joining to one another close without interval, unanimously went together over a plain field, and received the enemy's fire, likewise theirs from the Castle, and took possession of their works, which the enemy perceiving, would not stay to charge, but immediately retreated; here poor Jellet was killed. By this time Colonels Erle and Brewer on our left advanced through the bog, upon which the enemy fell down again upon them and us with bodies of foot and squadrons of horse, which caused both Erle and Brewer to retreat, they being not able to stand their force. Here Colonel Erle, with Captains Bingham and Gooking of his regiment, were taken prisoners, but rescued afterwards by our horse, who passed a defile one by one through a boggy trench. If the way had been broader for the horse, it might have proved unsuccessful, for the enemy would then have come down from behind the Castle upon our cannon, where our horse were posted, from whence they would have gone up the hill towards the left wing, but that ditch hindered them; and the enemy perceiving our horse standing still at

the cannon, took their way towards their right wing to come down the plains. By this time our horse were ready, and having passed the defile, fell in among them; and the battalions of foot that retreated advanced up with them, and put the enemy to the rout. We lost one Colonel, which was Herbert, and cut to pieces after quarter. Major Colt, and Devenish and Fox were all killed. 'Tis thought we shall invest Gallway on Sunday next; what happens there you shall have an account of.

I am, honored Sir, yours, &c.

Agherim, ROBERT TEMPEST.
July 15th, 1691 *.

My service to the ladies and Mr. Sherwood.—Captain Piers gives his also, and to Mr. Annesly.

One thing in the above † is observable, which is, that if the dragoons had obeyed their orders, and not have fired and fallen upon the enemy, which was positively against the General's orders, the battle had not been. Such small accidents sometimes hazard great bodies.

* This Letter was written the third day after the battle.

† See the account of the battle in Story's Wars of Ireland p. 126, &c.

LINE OF BATTLE AT AUGHRIM, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1691.

Right Wing of the 1st Line, interlined with Foot.

Col. Levison's Dragoons, 2 squadrons.
Col. Cuningham's * Ditto, 2 ditto.
Lord Oxford's Horse, 2 ditto.
Col. Gustavus Hamilton's Foot, 1 battalion.
Col. Langston's Horse, 2 squadrons.
Lord Meath's Foot, 1 battalion.
Major Gen. Ruvigny Horse, 2 squadrons.
Col. Herbert's Foot, 1 battalion.
Brigadier Villiers' Horse, 3 squadrons.

Right Wing of the 2d Line, interlined with Foot.

Col. Wynne's Dragoons, 2 squadrons.
Lanier Horse, 3 squadrons.
Owesly † Horse, 1st, 6 troops, 2 squadrons.
Brewer Foot, 1 battalion.
Foulk's Foot, 1 battalion.
Creighton Foot, 1 battalion.
Byerley's Horse, 2 squadrons.
Owesly's Horse, 2d, 6 troops, 2 squadrons.

* Sir Albert Cuningham.—Story.
† Woolsey.—Story.

Main Body, 1st Line.

Kirk*; Lord Hamilton†; Bellasys‡; Erle; Gribong; Belcastle; Cambon; La Melloniere.—8 battalions.

Main Body, 2d Line.

Stewart; Lord Lisburn; Tiffin; St. John's; Prince of Hesse; Lord Cuts; Count Nassau.—7 battalions.

Left Wing of the 1st Line.

La Forest Horse, 2 squadrons.
La Prince Chrietian, Foot, 1 battalion.
Donapp. Horse, 2 squadrons.
La Prince Frederic, Foot, 1 battalion.
Lerlad Horse, 2 squadrons.
Danish Guards, Foot, 1 battalion.
Boncour Horse, 2 squadrons.
Lord Portland, 3 squadrons.
Eppinger Dragoons, 3 squadrons.

Left Wing of the 2d Line.

Ginkell's Horse, 2 squadrons.
Scack's Horse, 2 ditto.

* Major General.
† Lord George Hamilton.
‡ Sir Henry Bellasis.

Fuon; Juitland; Lecland.—3 squadrons.
Nienhewse; Rheiteren.—2 squadrons.
Rheidfell; Montpelian.—2 ditto.

A List of the killed and wounded of the English side at Aughrim, July 12, 1691.

2 colonels; 4 majors; 12 captains; 9 lieutenants; 12 Ensigns; 337 soldiers.—*Killed.*

5 colonels; 3 lieutenant colonels; 3 majors; 23 captains; 33 lieutenants; 14 ensigns; 781 soldiers.—*Wounded.*

Of the enemy computed to be killed, 8 thousand —25 general officers and colonels killed, taken, and wounded. As for captains and subalterns, the number not yet known. Mons. St. Ruth *, the French General, had his head shot off with a cannon ball; 9 pieces of cannon, 40 colours, and standards; all their tents, train horses, and ammunition, taken.

* As the order of battle had not been communicated to Sarsfield, who had not lived on friendly terms with the deceased, this commander was unable to form the proper dispositions, till the business was decided.

A List of the Irish Army as they were the day before the Battle.

Regiments of Horse.

Horse Guards.	Dragoons.
Tyrconnel, Capt. Gen.	Nugent.
Galmoy, Butler Visc.	Reily.
K. Lord Kilmallock.	O'Neal.
Col. Luttrel.	Carrol.
Purcel.	Clifford.
Sunderland.	Luttrel, Simon.
Abercorn, Lord.	P. Maxwell, Thomas.
Westmeath, Earl of.	Rety.
O'Bryan.	
Merryon.	
Dulany.	

Mind—8 Regiments mentioned in this list were not in the Fight, 5 were in Limeric, 3 in Galway.

This account given by Col. Burke, prisoner with us.

July 15, Portumna, Loughreagh, Banagher, and Killaloo in our possession.

List of the Irish Army continued.

Regiments of Foot.

King's Guards, Dorrington.
P. Maj.-gen. Hamilton.
P. Marcus Talbot.
Clanrickard, Earl of.
Antrim, Earl of.
Power.
Prince of Wales.
Saxby.
Gormanstown, Visc.
Nugent.
P. Bellew.
Dillon.
Louth, Lord.
P. Gordon O'Neal, Brigadier.
K. Felix O'Neal.
Cormack O'Neal.
Hugh M'Mahon.
Art M'Mahon.
O'Cahon.
Iveagh, Lord.
Enniskillen, Lord.
K. Rety.
P. Slane, Lord.
P. Gallway, Lord.
P. Boffin, Lord.
O'Connor.
P. Burk.
K. Grace.
Brown.
O'Gara.
P. Tuite, Brigadier.
Tool.
Oxbrugh.
Kingsland.
K. Moore.
Fitzgerald.
Butler.
K. M'Gillacuddy.
P. M'Carty.
O'Donnel.
O'Rorke.
O'Dogherty.
Creagh.
Scot.
Geoghegan.

Initial Letters.
P—Prisoner.
K—Killed.

LETTER CLV.

From Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Sir,

On Wednesday last we had a smart party of horse, foot, and dragoons marched over the river, who was a little opposed by five Regiments of the Irish foot, who was posted in a fort, and some trenches and ditches, and in the highways near the town, who were all killed and taken prisoners, except about 150 who got into town. Our men pursued them so closely that they shut the gates on their own men, when there was about 200 of them killed on the bridge. We lost but very few men in the action. We did not at all fear a sally that night; for the bridge was so heaped with corpses*, that if they had a mind they could not. Our men brought off 6 pair of Irish colours. There was about 100 of them pressed, and leaped over the bridge, of which there was but one or two got into town. On Wednesday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they beat a parley † which holds yet. On Thursday, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Sarsfield and Wahab ‡ came over the river

* Leland says, before the carnage could be stopped, 600 men filled the bridge even to the battlements with their carcasses.

† The 23d of September a parley was beaten, and on the 3d of October the capitulation was finally adjusted and signed.

‡ Story writes the name *Waughup*, others *Wahop*.

to us in a boat, and brought some bottles of good claret with them, where Lieutenant General Mackay, Major General Rabener, and old Scravenmore, met them at the river side, where they had some discourse; and Sarsfield writ for Sheldon, Galmoy the Primate *, and other of the chief officers, who were at their horse camp, who lay about nine miles from town, who came on Friday † in the forenoon to our General's quarters, and dined, and in the afternoon went into town. On Saturday in the forenoon the *foresaids* came all out, and dined with our General, and after dinner my Lord Cutts, Sir David Collier, Col. Tiffin, and Col. Piper went into town, as hostages, and four of their Lords ‡ stayed with us. On Sunday the Irish gave in their proposals, and concluded this day. To-morrow our men march into town, that is, into Irish town; they have leave to stay in English town for some time: they are to send 900 horse to France, and as many foot as will go with them. As to other particulars I can give no certain account; this day I saw Captain Art O'Lavery, who gives you his humble service,

* His name was Mack-Guire.

† 25th September. This day the Earl of Westmeath, Col. Sheldon, the Lord Galway, Lord Dillon, Nicholas Purcel, Esq. commonly called Baron of Loughmore, the titular Primate, the titular Archbishop of Cashel, Sir Theobold Butler, Major Cordon, &c. came to the camp, and dined with the General.—Diary of the Siege, &c. of Limerick.

‡ Lords Westmeath, Iveagh, Trimblestone, and Louth.

and says, he is troubled for nothing in the world so much, as that he hears he has been ill represented to you. They talk of hanging Brigadier Clifford * for letting us over the water at first. Pardon this trouble from, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

From the Camp ROBERT DOUGLASS.
near Limerick, Sept. 28, 1691.

Pointon Charlton was wounded in town by one of our bombs, and is since dead. I enquired for Mr. Carton; he is in the County of Kerry, and has most of your mares got: he is not in the army.

LETTER CLVI.

From FRANCIS ANNESLY, Esq. † to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Portsmouth 21st May, 1692,
9 o'clock, Wind SW.

Sir,

This morning the Montague came to St. Hellen's from the fleet, being very much shattered in his mast, and rigging, and hull, by which

* "Clifford was of the number of those who contended for a timely submission, and was not displeased at its taking place."—Leland, vol. III. 4to, p. 612.

† Francis Annesley was born in 1663. He was son of Francis Annesley, of Castle-Wellan in the county of Down, and was educated at the Inner Temple, from which several of his Letters are

means he was disabled from keeping with the fleet, and sent in hither by his flag to recruit, to whom all imaginable dispatch shall be given. He acquaints me that Rear-admiral Carter is killed, and that yesterday the fleet was in pursuit of the French.

Same date.

Captain Killingworth burnt his fire-ship on board a Rear-admiral, but was put off with a great deal of difficulty. He informs me that he saw a French man of war of about 70 guns blow up, and another 3 deck ship on fire.

22d May, 4 in the afternoon,
Portsmouth.

I can advise of no more than what was in my last, only of the death of Rear-admiral Carter and Col. Hastings; the corpse of the latter is just now come on shore. This morning came in here a Dutch man of war 76 guns, who left them yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, 3 miles off *Cape la Hogue*: the French fleet distant from them two

dated. By an Act passed in the 11th and 12th of King William he was appointed one of the Trustees for the sale of the forfeited estates; and in the reign of Queen Anne, constituted one of the Commissioners for stating the public accounts of Ireland. He served in several Parliaments both in England and Ireland, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Martin. The late Lord Annesley was their descendant.

guns-shot, and our fleet plying to the windward after them, who ply for their harbour. There is no more by their report of their French fleet than 48 sail left, and hope by my next to give them a better account of our success.

The above 3 written by Captain Wiltshire, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

23d May.

Lord Cornwallis * had an express from the fleet, giving an account that they had reduced the French fleet to 58; but Duke Bolton's letter to the Marquis of Winchester was, that there were not more left than 48.

Same day.

That we only had the Mountague, Windsor Castle, and Hampton Court disabled and sent into port; and a Dutch man of war, called the Seven Provinces: that within two days they would be put in such repair as to be ready to sail to the fleet again.

24th.

We have this following account that Admiral

Russel has taken - - - - -	13
Burnt an Admiral and his two seconds, Vice Admiral and two more, in all	6
	19

* He was first Lord of the Admiralty.

Brought over	19
Taken by Sir John Ashby, and Allemonde *	14
Run ashore	6
Hulks floating off the Isle of Wight, brought in by the Mountague, fitted again for sea	4
Sunk	5
	48

Our men are all hearty and eager in their pursuit.

That the rest of the French fleet are dispersed over the face of the Sea, some to the East, some to the West; some run into creeks, and on shore; never was so absolute a defeat of such a fleet, which all conclude consisted of 72, the Toulon fleet not being joined, but now are in Brest. They must have lost a vast number of men, and I believe our loss is considerable, for besides what are named in the above letters, Sir Francis Wheeler is killed †, Captain Graydon desperately wounded; but an exact account we cannot expect of them for some time yet, our fleet still pursuing their victory. Some are of opinion that Admiral Carter had some of *Monsieur's gold* ‡, but boldly

* Admiral Allemond was the Dutch Commander.

† This, I believe, was a mistake; for Beatson says he was drowned in 1694, in going to the Mediterranean.

‡ There is great reason to believe, says Dalrymple, that Rear Admiral Carter received at this time orders from the Queen to cultivate his connections with James in order to discover the designs of that Prince, &c. But this and other calumnies were

sailing up to them, was killed before he could make a return. This is all that offers of this mighty victory at this time, which so entirely possesses our minds, that we cannot give ourselves time to think of any other news of less moment.

Eight men said to be of Catinat's army were taken, who intended to kill King William *.

Namur is invested by the French with 40,000, the siege covered by Luxemburgh with 60,000 more. King William is marching with 70,000 to relieve it, and to be followed with 20,000 more, so that we may very soon expect to hear of action from thence. We are now in great hopes of a peace being concluded between the Emperor and the Turk.

The names of the prisoners in the Tower.

The Earls of Middleton, Marlborough, Salisbury, Huntingdon, and Yarmouth; Barnard, Howard, Sir Robert Thorold, Sir Andrew Forester, and Colonel Langston.

In Newgate.

Col. James Hales, Col. Thomas Powel, Col. John Williams, Major John Langston, Major Nevet Hastings, Captain Thomas Brereton, Dr. Ro-

completely done away, when finding himself mortally wounded, he recommended to Captain Wright, who commanded his ship, to fight her as long as she could swim.

*"This was Grandval's plot.—See Belsham's History of England, vol. I. wherein you will see the steps taken by the Queen to counteract the schemes of the Jacobite Emissaries at this time.

bert Ingram, Mr. Giles Wilcox, and Mr. Daniel Brett; Mr. Collier, Mr. Newton, and widow Powel.

In the Gate House.

Robert Paston, Sir Richard White, and Captain Reding; besides several other Lords, and Gentlemen daily bringing up to town. Colonel Slingsby is also taken.

Our victory at Sea gives us fresh hopes of a descent upon France, all things being fitted for the purpose; and never was the Jacobite party so dejected as at this time. I hope you will pardon the indigested method I send you this in, not having time, being very late to transcribe it.

I am your most humble servant,

May 24, 1692. FRANCIS ANNESLEY.

LETTER CLVII.

From the same to the same.

Since my last we have been so happy as to receive some account from Admiral Russel of our victory at Sea, as that he had sent in Admiral Rooke with a squadron of ships and fire-ships, and all the boats in the fleet to Cape la Hogue Bay, where they burnt on the 23d instant 6 great ships, and the next morning 6 more of them, the least of 60 guns, and several of them of 90, and

one of 56 guns was wreckt upon the coast; besides these, there were 3 blown up in the first engagement of first and second rates. Delavalle * burnt Tourville's ship of 104 guns, with his two seconds of 90 guns each, a Vice-admiral, and the ship the Fort, in all 21; their fleet when they first engaged consisting but of 49. It is agreed on all hands that we have destroyed the above number, but the particulars of the whole cannot as yet be certain. We have not lost one ship, but four that were disabled, of which I formerly made mention: our loss of men is very inconsiderable, considering the execution done. The day after the engagement Admiral Tourville received orders from his Master to return with his fleet to Brest to join Admiral D'Estree, for that our whole fleet were together in readiness to receive them. So that it is concluded their design was to have taken the advantage of Admirals Carter and Delavalle's squadron, which consisted but of 36, and to have managed them, so as to have made way for the safe conduct of their Transport ships, with their army, to have poured in upon us here, and we may thank our *Protestant* winds for the escape. Admiral Russel with his squadron is come to Spithead: £.100,000 is lent by the City, £.30,000 of which is to be distributed among the seamen

* The *Soleil Royal,* having lost her masts, ran ashore, together with the *Admirable,* another first-rate, and the *Conquerant* of 80 guns, near Cherbourg, where they were followed and burnt by Sir Ralph Delaval.

for their service*. Medals are also preparing to be given the officers. Colonel Hastings, who was killed in the engagement, was with great pomp carried from the City to St. Anne's Church to be buried, the solemnity of a Nobleman's funeral not being greater. The Prince and Princess of Denmark are returned to the Cock Pitt, the difference between the Queen and her being composed. It is thought this day our armies in Flanders fought. King William has 90,000 men with him to raise the siege †. I saw a Merchant's letter in the City this night, that gave an account of the surrender of *Great-Warradin* ‡, and of a defeat the Turks have had, but how to credit it I know not: the reports of our success being oftner the effects of our inclinations than of any good ground for them. I shall not add further, but with my humble service to my Lady Rawdon, Mrs. Dorothy, and Mrs. Brilliana, do give them the repeated assurance of my being, honored Sir,

Yours, &c.

Inner Temple, May 29, 1692. FRANCIS ANNESLEY.

* In England a present of £.30,000 was given by the Queen to the seamen, and public funerals were bestowed upon those officers whose bodies were brought on shore.

† On his way he heard that Namur had capitulated to the French King, 5th of June, 1692.

‡ This town did not surrender to the Imperialists till the June following, and after a blockade of six months.

Eleven of the 21 ships the French lost were 3 deck-ships; the loss of their men is very great, which will not easily be made up. All our fleets (except Sir John Ashby's squadron, which is still on the French coast) are now at St. Hellen's, whither Lord Rochester, Sidney, Portland, and Lord Gallway are gone to consult with Ad. Russel to reward the seamen, some say about the descent * we are to make. We have burnt 60 transport ships of the French in the Bay of Caen, the value of which is not very great.

Superscribed:—

For Sir Arthur Rawdon, Baronett, in the North of Ireland.

LETTER CLVIII.

From the same to the same, preceded by a Petition from certain loyal Protestant Subjects to the English Parliament.

The Humble Petition of several Subscribers in behalf of themselves, and the British Protestants of Ireland:

Sheweth—

That in the reigns of the several Kings of England since the first conquest of Ireland, many of the Irish for their Rebellions have been out-

* Which, to the disappointment of the publick, never took place.

lawed for high treason, and their estates and honors forfeited to, and vested in the Crown: that most of the English who planted themselves there, purchased the said estates from the Crown for valuable considerations, that notwithstanding the long continuance of their possession to this time, many of the Heirs of the said forfeiting persons, some of whom have been in parts beyond the seas, ever since the attainder of their ancestors; and do now intend to bring Writs of Error to reverse them, all such Writs being grantable as they alledge *Ex Debito Justitiæ* to the subjects.

By which means the Irish will be restored to their blood estates, honors, and all other priviledges and liberties, which they lost by such attainders: and the English who purchased such estates with the price of their blood and treasure, be deprived thereof, which will tend greatly to the weakening of the English interest and support, and encourage the Irish, and may prove of dangerous consequence to the Crown of England, unless timely prevented.

Fran. Brewster *,
Fran. Annesley †,
Ed. Dean ‡,
Ja. Hamilton §,

* Francis Brewster represented the borough of Middleton.

† Francis Annesley represented the borough of Bangor.

‡ Edward Dean represented the county of Dublin.

§ James Hamilton of Tullamore represented the borough of Downpatrick.

Tho. Brodrick *,
Ja. Hamilton †,
Ja. Sloane ‡,
Hans Hamilton §.

May it therefore please your Honors for obviating any doubts that may arise hereon to take the same into consideration, and that such methods may be taken for the security of the Protestant interest of that kingdom, as in your wisdom shall be thought fit, and your Petitioners will ever pray.

The occasion of the Petition here sent was from a question proposed to the Judges, whether Writs of Error grantable to the subject ex Debitô Justitiæ, or ex gratiâ of the King. In consequence thereof, the Petition will show that it was presented by Mr. Wharton, and received kindly by the House, who referred it to the Committee of the whole House, who is to consider of the Bill of Forfeitures; Tuesday next being appointed for the purpose: you will find by the Subscribers how few there are who care for concerning themselves for the public, tho' the town is full of the Gentry of Ireland. It is resolved that they shall have a Parliament about the end of April in Ireland, in order to which some Bills are already transmitted

* Thomas Brodrick represented the county of Cork.
† James Hamilton of Bangor represented the county of Down.
‡ James Sloane represented the borough of Killileagh.
§ Hans Hamilton also represented the borough of Killileagh.

hither—"A Poll Bill, a Bill for 2s. in the pound upon Land," "A Bill to disable all Papists to disinherit Protestant heirs," and "also Papist Heirs to inherit." By that you see we must be treated as formerly, and this is occasioned by some officious persons, who have assured the Court that most of the Members of the last Parliament were sensible of their mistake in the late Vote of the sole Right *, and if they might have an opportunity to meet again together, they would act otherwise: it nearly concerning the Gentlemen to be careful in the choice of their Members for the ensuing Parliament. I hope they will use their interest at Hillsborough, and in other places to get such made choice of, as will stand up for the interest of the Kingdom, never more occasion than now. I fear your Parliament will not be long-lived; what you intend to have done therein ought to be ready the first day of the Session to bring into the House, so that it may get the assent before differences arise to send them home again. A great change will be made at Court, as is said; Seymour and Hampden is to be laid aside, and Secretary Trenchard to be made Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it's said Lord Carmarthen will be out, and Lord Shrewsbury succeed him; that Lord Hallifax will come again into play, but all this is uncertain; the Lieutenancy thro' England

* Of originating money Bills in the House of Commons.

is to be changed. The Commissions are not all given out as yet for the new levies; you are not to be employed because you did not behave yourself so well as was expected last Parliament *: so of Nick Price, who had a promise of being Lieutenant Colonel to Courthrop. At the end of the Land-tax for Ireland there is a clause, that if it shall not amount to £.100,000 sterling, it shall be made good so much. As soon as the money is given here, which will be about the latter end of next month, the Parliament will be sent home. I do not find that either our fleet or army are in any great forwardness. My health is much impaired of late, and therefore know not whether I shall be able to see Ireland, so soon as expected, but will if possible. Pray give my most humble service to my Lady and your sisters.

I am, honored Sir,

Your most humble servant,

FRAN. ANNESLEY.

Inner Temple,
February 24, 1693.

* Sir Arthur Rawdon, with five other members of Parliament, had from civility asked the Lord Lieutenant's permission (Lord Sidney) to do what they could have done without it; that is, "to send agents to wait on the King on the affairs of the Protestants in Ireland." They were refused with much intemperance, and Sir Arthur Rawdon was immediately after dismissed from the government of his county. The answer given to them was, "that they might go to England to beg their Majesties' pardon, for their seditious and riotous assemblies."

LETTER CLIX.

Of the following Letter neither the Writer, nor the Person to whom it is addressed, are now known. It gives an account of the Battle of Landen, or Neer-wender, which was fought the 29th of July, 1693.

I suppose before this you have had a dismal account of our battle, and to speak the truth, there was some reason for it; but now we begin to get our troops together, we dont find ourselves half so much beaten as at first we thought we were. I will not pretend to give you the particulars of the battle, but in general it was well fought for five hours, and while the stress of the business lay on the foot, and the Spanish horse, we lost not one foot of ground; but as soon as the Dutch horse came to be pushed, they gave way in less than 2 minutes, and put all in confusion, and in 5 minutes the battle was lost, and every body began to run. I am sorry to tell you some of the English horse made as much haste to preserve their dear persons, as any body there. Untill the damned misfortune of those devils giving way, we had much the better of the day, and would they but have stood the shock, we had certainly carried it. Their loss of men, I believe, is much greater than our's, only they got the honor

of the day *, and most of our great guns. We have not one general officer killed but Count Solmes†; the Duke of Ormond prisoner, and wounded. The French have lost 4 Lieutenant-generals, 7 Brigadier-generals, and many other field officers, and many wounded. I believe some have been foolish enough to give an account of our loss, but they, I am sure, must be mistaken: for we shall not be able these 8 or ten days to do it, many of our men being gone to Holland, which are sent for back. I am very well satisfied we lost very near as many of our English the last year, as we have done now. We have all now had our bellies full of fighting, and yet there is not an English Colonel killed, and but few wounded. The French had 96 battalions, and 240 squadrons, and we but 52 battalions and 120 squadrons, so that, I hope, the inequality of our numbers may plead our excuse.

Further particulars of the Battle of Landen, with some account of the killed and wounded on the part of the allies, dated August 6, 1693, at Eppegem.

We can't yet make any exact computation of our loss in the late battle, many straglers coming

* The King of France, Louis 14th, when he read the account of this Battle, declared "that Luxemburgh had attacked like Condé, and that the Prince of Orange (William III.) had retreated like Turenne."

† Count de Solmes, says Burnet, had his leg shot off by a cannon-ball, of which he died in a few hours.

in daily; but 'tis certain 'tis not so great as that of Steinkirk, and yet the French, according to their own account, have lost more than double the number.

The French Surgeons, under whose care the Duke of Ormond is at Namur, have assured his Grace that he is not in any danger from his wounds.

The French army continues between Hannuye and Borchloen, not being able to undertake any thing, through the great loss they have sustained.

The Duke of Berwick is sent to Antwerp. We have not lost one Colonel of the English army, and not more than one or two field officers, besides the Count de Solmes, who is dead of his wounds.

The Spanish troops are encamped near Bruxelles, and the detachment under the Duke of Wirtemberg near Alost, but all the parts of the army will join in a very few days.

Killed.

Lieutenant Col. Whaley,
Major Wilson,
Captain Ruthuen,
} Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Col. Wingfield—Guards.

Major Peyton,
Captain Norwood,
Captain Salisbury,
Captain Barry,
} Churchill's.

Captain Crofts,
Captain Carol,
} Trelawny.

Captain Barrington—Erle's.
Captain Huicosa—Tidcomb's.
Lieutenant Col. Douglas—Mackay.
Mons. Gransar, one of the King's Aids-du-Camp.

Wounded.

Count de Solms, since dead.
Lieutenant Col. William Seymour.
Sir Charles Hara.
Col. Fitzpatrick.
Brigadier Erle.
Lieutenant Col. John Seymour.
Lieut. Col. Clud.

Prisoners.

Duke of Ormond.
Lieut. General Scravenmore.
Major General Zuleysten.
Col. Lawder.
Col. Mackay.
Major Moreton.
Captain Lord, of the Horse.

The nearest computation we can make is, that there are not above 4 or 5000 men killed and wounded; and the French, by their own relation, have lost 15,000.

LETTER CLX.

From Mr. J. READING * to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Sir,

Your most obliging letter and present I received, and return you my hearty thanks, and would be sincerely glad if I could sufficiently acknowledge them. I will take as much care as possible of the myrtles, and will presume in the season to trouble you, if these fail. Last Tuesday night my Lord Mount Alexander, Mr. Thomas Broderick, Col. Allen, Major Deane, and I were together, consulting whether it would be more for our advantage to wave our sole right † at this juncture, or have no Parliament. This seems to be positively the question, for the King is by those about him so fully possest that it is a branch of his prerogative, and is so very jealous of losing the least flower thereof (having declared the Crown shall be no worse for his wearing), that all our friends in England agree he will never call a Parliament in this Kingdom, until he has a fair prospect that they will receive a Money Bill. I must confess, I am almost at a stand, but rather

* Swift incloses letters to Stella, under cover, to a Mr. Reading, 1711. John Reading represented the Borough of Swords.

† "That it was, and is, the sole and undoubted right of the Commons to prepare heads of Bills for raising money." After the prorogation of the Irish Parliament on 6th April, 1692, no Parliament was suffered to meet till the 27th August, 1695.

incline (as all the above-named did) to receiving a Bill. Their reasons were the great necessity of a Parliament upon so great many reasons, which I need not mention to you, who know them so well. The many grievances we may reasonably expect to have redrest there: the assurance we have that many good Bills are prepared ready to be sent us, and time given us to form such others as we ourselves think necessary. The fair hopes we have that the King upon the request of his people (which they can never have opportunity to make out of Parliament), will by Act of Parliament, confirm that priviledge *, which will be most easily demonstrated to be altogether useless, or rather prejudicial to him, and so absolutely necessary to us. Besides another reason which sways particularly with me. That I find all the Courtiers, Lord Sidney's, † Lord Coningsby's, and Lord Chancellor's ‡ party, earnestly bent for sticking to the vote of the Sole Right, and I always suspect any thing that comes from my enemy. It is not desired that we should pass the Bill sent into the house, but only to receive and reject it, if we please, for any other reason than that given in last Parliament. I do not question but this point has been debated § with you in the North,

* Claimed by the Commons, of originating all Money Bills.

† Lord Sidney, Lord Deputy; Lord Coningsby, Lord Treasurer.

‡ Sir Charles Porter.—

——— Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—VIRGIL.

§ In consequence of the Debates which this subject gave rise to, Mr. Molyneux, a Member of the Irish House of Commons,

and I should be very glad of your opinion therein, for nothing was resolved on, but that every one should consult his friends.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Dublin, J. READING.
October the 13th, 1694.

LETTER CLXI.

From the Earl of BREADALBANE to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Honored Cusine *,

I received your's the 31st of July, two days ago, very acceptably and kindly †. My imprisonment, and the pretended cause thereof, has

and Representative of the University of Dublin, four years after (1698), published his book called "The Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of the English Parliament," &c. a book too well known to require any further notice in this place.

* Thus the original.

† The following extract from Burnet's History of his Own Times will tend to throw some light on this Letter: "A Parliament," says he, "was held in Scotland in 1695, and an enquiry was instituted on the subject of the massacre of Glenco, in the progress of which a new practice of the Earl of Breadalbane was discovered. The Highlanders deposed, that, while his Lordship was treating with them about submitting to the King, he at the same time assured them that he still adhered to King James's interest, and that he only wished to secure their pacification, till a more favourable opportunity offered. This, with some other treasonable discourses of his, being reported to the Parliament,

made great noise in these parts of the world, which has obliged my relations to make the narrower enquiries into it, for which I am obliged to my unfriends, being, that upon the scrutiny it is found, that my actings have been honorable, and such as did become a good country-man, in endeavouring and procuring the peace and quiet of this nation, which, I bless God for, we have fully enjoyed ever since that Treaty was concluded with the Highlanders; for the management whereof, altho' by the King's and Queen's express instructions, am I brought into this place, notwithstanding of his Majesty's approbation under his

he covered himself with his pardon. But, as it happened that these discourses were subsequent to the pardon, he was sent a prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. He, however, still pretended he had secret orders from the King to say any thing that would give him credit; which the King owned so far, that he ordered a new pardon to be past for him." Macky, in speaking of the nobility of Scotland, says, of this Lord Breadalbane, "that he was always on the side he could get most by, and that he would get all he could of both;" and Swift in a manuscript on the same Lord observes, "that he was a blundering, rattle-pated, drunken sot."

Laing, in his History of Scotland, is of opinion, that the plan of the massacre of Glenco was suggested by Breadalbane's revenge, and was adopted by the cruel policy of Dalrymple, the master of Stair, the Secretary; and it plainly appeared after diligent investigation, that the guilt which attached to the massacre, was transferred to Dalrymple, and that the instructions given by the King contained no warrant to justify such a slaughter. King William was a soldier in the true sense of the word; and no soldier could conceive, or sanction, such a dark and cruel transaction.

own hand, after perfecting and giving him an account thereof. This misfortune is the effect of having Parliaments when the King is absent and at a great distance; and the management of his affairs, entrusted in few hands, who have not been long statesmen. I cannot blame the King for my usage, for he exprest his dissatisfaction when he heard of it, and I expect by the first post his order for my being set at liberty. Nor can I blame the Nobility, all of them voting against it, except 5 or 6 who were tied by their pensions, or by their expectations to follow the King's managers. The principal Gentry who were present, were also against it; but our Parliament being made up by it's constitution of Peers and Burgesses, the last outvoted the rest by 10 or 12, by great chance; these being the very tradesmen of these towns, who generally are brought over with very small promises, from what they judge for the time to be the rising side, but in superior votes at my trial. My friends carried the Plurality, and if our Parliament had sat out the forms of the trial, I doubt not but to have been absolved by the vote. The Impeachment itself having but an ill aspect, nor was there any evidence to be found, but one Highland M'Donald to prove it: the rest of the chieftains denied their knowledge to any such expression, altho' they were committed to close prison many days, and until the Parliament was up, but still adhered to their honesty; so that in law the Impeachment falls, and I am at the

King's disposal, as to my liberation, for we have not the Law of "Habeas Corpus." I doubt not but there be various representations made in your Kingdom, therefore I have sent you a brief account of the matter of fact * for your own satisfaction, and such as are my friends, but not to give copies of it. I am, Sir,

Your most affectionate Cusine,
and very humble servant,

Edinburgh Castle, BREADALBANE.
August 19, 1695.

LETTER CLXII.

The following Letter is addressed to Captain SAMUEL WARREN, near Loughbrickland.

Writer unknown.

Whitehall, 23d June, 1698.

Plymouth 19.

Yesterday came in his Majesty's ship the Feversham, from Rouen, where she landed 160 Popish Priests from Ireland. The following 9 persons are constituted under the Seal of the Royal Fishery Company of England, to take subscriptions in Ireland, in order to carry on that advantageous trade, viz. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Rochfort, Speaker of the House of Commons, the Solicitour General, Sir Arthur Shaw, Sir Ri-

* See Appendix.

chard Cox, Col. Hamilton, Col. Lovet, Mr. Robinson Vice Treasurer, Mr. May, Mr. Meddlicot, Mr. Worth, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ludlow, &c. The said Company intend to settle the said Royal Fishery at Aberysthwith, and other places in Wales: their undertaking being highly approved by most people.

Paris, 25 May.

The French are in motion on their frontiers towards their intended encampment at Compiegne; and the Duke of Savoy is gone to visit Nice; and his forces being in perpetual motion, seems that they have some design on foot. The declaration of the French Protestants at Cologne, and other provinces is, that they resolve to die in the Communion of the Reformed Church, which much puzzles the Intendants, who expect orders from Court in what relates to them.

This day Sir Robert Clayton reported the address touching Londonderry, which was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Members of the Privy Council. The East India Bill is ordered to be engrossed. The Lords have passed the Poll Bill without amendment. The report of Goodman's return *, and the burning of Bath, is false.

Whitehall, 25 June, 1698.

* Goodman absconded on the trial of Sir John Fenwick.

Vienna, 18 May.

We all talk now of a peace with more assurance than ever, and that in all probability it may be concluded this campaign, unless some considerable enterprise hinder it; the Turks having declared that the Muscovites shall be included in the year. The dispatches from Poland and Venice, without which the Lord Paget's secretary cannot return to Adrianople, are not yet arrived; in the mean time 'tis thought that if the Muscovite Ambassadors come time enough, we shall endeavour to get some dispatches from them, and so finish the war with the Port. Great preparations are making for their reception.

Paris, 29 May.

We hear that at the Earl of Portland's request, all those whose names he gave in that were sent and to be sent to the galleys, or imprisoned on the account of religion, are to be set at liberty.

Hague, 29 May.

The Sieur Jourdan, Lieutenant General to the King of Poland, is arrived here, and is going to France with character of Envoy.

The French merchants will be tried next Thursday in the Court of Requests in Westminster, and it is said the King will go the day after to the House of Peers, and put an end to the session of Parliament, and his Majesty's servants are ordered to be ready to attend him to Holland.

Sir Thomas Littleton reported the resolution for taking off the duty on tobacco, paper, glass, other wares, &c. and for raising a duty on wheat, beer, and Scotch linen, to which the House agreed, and a Bill to be brought in.

LETTER CLXIII.

From Sir HANS SLOANE to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON.

Dear Sir,

I hope by this you are very much advanced in your garden; yesterday I was at Chelsey, where all things look very well; he has just now received a third or fourth parcel from his man James, most of all which are either trees or arborescent plants, or bulbs, those being the most obvious. I do not believe he has got above one hundred in all. Some few days ago there came in a ship from Jamaica. She brought from the Bahama Islands some part of a great wreck, which was made of a Spanish galleon in that place about the year 1643. It had lain there, being forced in on rocks by bad weather, till the whole wood of the ship was consumed by worms or otherwise. There have been ever since that several attempts made by several persons to find out that treasure which was reckoned to be many millions, but all in vain, till in August last one Captain Phipps *, a new England

* Afterwards Sir William Phipps, whose scheme of fishing on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola was very much promoted by the

man, applied in such a manner to the Duke of Albemarle* that he went and got some partners who got a patent of the King to take up wrecks for three years successively, and having put in every one his share of 2400 pounds, the ship set sail with their cargo for Jamaica, designing that if they succeeded not in their attempts this way, they would make a trading voyage thither. But after having been a long time on the rocks without finding any remainder of the ship, or signs of the money, at length one of their divers in a canoa found out by a piece of a stick that stood over the place that there was there treasure, they being East Indians, and used to fish for pearls in their native country. One of them immediately dived, and found under a rock on which grew vast quantity of coral, first an enamelled pair of silver stirrups with coral growing on them to a pretty length, and coming up told his fellows the good news, and desired they would give him an iron crow to break the coral, which having done he found vast numbers of pieces of eights, which they brought up by thousands, sticking together, the sea water having dissolved some of the allay or copper mixt with the silver, and made it into verdigrease, which has fastned them together.

Duke of Albemarle. By Phipps's exertions £.300,000 in silver were recovered from the bottom of the sea, where it had lain 44 years, of which £.90,000 fell to the Duke's share, and £.20,000 to Captain Phipps.

* Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle; he was Governor of Jamaica.

There has likewise been a petrifaction on the top of them all, to about the thickness of half an inch; besides 15 tuns of these pieces of eight, they have a great many ingots of Mexicon silver in bars, and some quantity of gold, although but little, for the divers could not come up with it, it was so weighty; they used bells or that way of diving very little, because their steams which came from their bodies infected them so much that they could not breathe easily. The Duke of Albemarle has for his share about 50,000 or 60,000 pounds worth of cobs, bars, gold, plate, and pretious stones; he has got some saphirs, emeralds, and rubies, being the only stones these countries afford. They intend to melt down their silver, and to try whether there may not be gold mixt with it, they alledging that the former proprietors might mix their gold and silver to defraud the King of Spain of his Customs. At its first coming in, the ship was seized on by the Judge of the Admiralty, but on my Lord Duke's application it was immediately taken off by the King. The Spanish Ambassador put in a memorial about it to shew that he could prove by the stamps or marks that it was once his master's; and further that his master might let his money lie as long at the bottom of the sea as he pleased, to which I know not what was replied, but now the money is divided, I believe 'twill be hard for him to get it. The ship being forced of the place with bad weather, came away without bringing all; I be-

lieve she'll set sail with us * for the same place, from whence you shall hear from me, but I intend to give you another letter before I go. I hope you are all well. I am concerned about your late loss. I am sure there is no body in the world has a truer esteem and respect for you than myself, and you will oblige me in letting me hear from you when I am so remote. I believe we shall not stay long; but, however, if long or short, every opportunity you shall hear from me. I do not forget birds, &c. for you. You may direct your Letter as formerly, and venture it to Mr. Wilkinson, and if gone, I will order it to be sent with any other letters.

London, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.
May 21, 1687. HANS SLOANE.

My humble service to your family.

LETTER CLXIV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Sir,

I received yours, and some days ago gave a packet of seeds to be sent or carried you by Mr.

* Dr. Sloane embarked for Jamaica, as Physician to the Duke of Albemarle, on the 12th of September following, in the 28th year of his age, he being born at Killileagh in the County of Down in Ireland, April 16, 1660. Dr. Sloane returned from his voyage on the 29th of May, 1689, after a stay in Jamaica of 15 months. Dr. Sloane was recommended to the Duke by Dr. Barwick, who had been Physician to Charles the Second. He was a man of uncommon skill and diligence in his profession; and died in 1705.

Dunbar, in which are at least 40 several seeds, and if you please to sow the dust as well as the larger seeds, there will certainly rise a great many of them; and if you please to bestow large watering, I believe it will be so much the better, for that in the countries where they grow, a fortnight's rain together, so that the whole face of the earth is covered (and consequently the seeds) with water, never misses to bring a very plentiful spring. When you are settled any where about gardening, you shall not want all the seeds I can scrape together for you, and then I design you some more I reserve for you till that time. I am very glad to hear the good news of your Lady's being brought to bed of a boy; I wish you would confirm it me by a line from yourself, and how she does, and whether her tetters be not quite vanished, she used so much to complain of here in town, and for which no physic could be given during her Ladyship's being with child. You'll please to give my humble service to all the Ladies with you, and command me freely if I may serve you, who am

Yours, &c.

London, April 29, 1690.

HANS SLOANE.

LETTER CLXV.

From the same to the same.

Dear Sir,

On Tuesday last the carrier came to town with your Letter, and Mr. Sherard * having been forced to go to Oxford, I went with his brother † to Chelsey, and saw all the plants in Mr. Sherard's list in the pots and box, from whence they were brought yesterday morning, put on the waggon very carefully in order to come to you, which I hope and do not question but they may. The carrier was at first afraid he could not, and afterwards unwilling to carry them for fear they should come to damage, but we on consideration of the hands your money was in, and of the hazard the plants would be in any place about town, persuaded him to take as many as he could on any other goods, which he did, and give one or two to another carrier at about 1*d.* per pound. The carrier shewed, I must say, at last when he understood it, good will enough to the matter, and I do not question but you will have them safe. The cedrus libani and cyclamen you desired, could

* Dr. William Sherard, the particular friend of Sir Arthur Rawdon, with whom he spent some time at Moira.

† Dr. James Sherard; for an account of both, and a copious selection of these Letters, see the first volume of Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

not be sent; the one was too big, and the other could not be found, but that may come after with Mr. Sherard. We have no news now here, but what must come from your parts; the King is yesterday morning gone for Chester, and all things are here quiet and easy. Chelsey garden, nor none here improves, and philosophy seems to be asleep. The news from Yorkshire bring the figure of the great church seen in the clouds at sun rising. Mr. Ray * has published his "*Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*," and Dr. Plukenet is hard at work on his book of plants. I spoke to my brother about your business, who complains of my Lord Macclesfield's being hard to have to do withall, and difficulties in it; but I suppose he has ere this done it, and sent it you. I hope your Lady and the rest with you are well, of which I shall be extremely glad to hear. I wish you all health and prosperity, and remain, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

London, HANS SLOANE.
June 5, 1690.

* See Pulteney's Biographical Sketches for an account of Ray and Plukenet.

LETTER CLXVI.

From the same to the same.

Dear Sir,

I received yours, and thank you very much for it, being extremely glad to hear of your's and your family's welfare. Mr. Charlton was a subscriber, and had a right to what the Quaker brought from Barbadoes, and so consequently has his seeds, and has put by for you some of each sort which shall be sent you by the first opportunity, and I question not but that you may raise very many of them, they seeming to be very fresh. I met Dr. Moulins's brother last night, he being newly come to town; he says, he paid James the two bills for 60*l.* and that he had gathered together near 500 plants, designing over by the next fleet, which I believe will not sail from thence till this gone now from hence shall arrive there, so that 'tis not likely he will be here this 8 months, when I believe you may expect him *. We have

* The voyage of Dr. Sloane to Jamaica was productive of much subsequent benefit to Science, by exciting an emulation both in Britain and on the Continent. Sir Arthur Rawdon, to whom these letters are addressed, upon viewing Dr. Sloane's splendid Collection, sent James Harlow, a skilful gardener, to Jamaica, who returned with a ship almost laden with plants in a vegetating state; and with a great number of dried specimens.

no news here as to philosophic matters. Dr. Herman's Catalogue is now printed, methodically digested, and people begin to find fault with all methods hitherto, and to range them only by the flower, but how long this may last I cannot tell. I have nothing more to say, but to beg the favour of you to give my most humble service to your Lady, Mr. Sherard, &c. and to command me in any thing I may serve you in here, being

Yours, &c.

London, HANS SLOANE.
December 27, 1690.

Many of the living plants succeeded in the garden of Sir Arthur at Moira, of which, I believe, some remain to this day.

Mr. Sloane studied Physic in London for four years, and Chemistry under a pupil of the great Stahl, and Botany at Chelsea garden; and at this time he became acquainted with Boyle and Ray: after this he visited France, where he cultivated the acquaintance of Tournefort and Du Verney. On his return from the Continent he became a favorite of Dr. Sydenham; in November 1684 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1687 entered into the College of Physicians. He was not made a Baronet till George the First's reign, April 3, 1716. He died in 1751, at the age of 90, full of years, but infinitely more of great and good actions.—Several of Sir Hans Sloane's Letters are printed in the Illustrations referred to in p. 393.

LETTER CLXVII.

From Dr. CHRISTOPHER JENNEY * to Sir ARTHUR RAWDON, Knt. and Bart. att Moyrah, near Lisburne.

Honored Sir,

I am just now come from my Lord Capell, who sent for me to discourse me what follows, the short of which I shall only give you in this. That the King is positively determined to call a Parliament here, and that soon; that your present government will be changed; that the Lords Justices Wich and Duncomb are to be removed, and that my Lord is to be Lord Lieutenant. This I myself suppose, tho' he did not positively tell me so himself; but told me this, that when 'twas found your other two Justices must out, and 'twas resolved to continue him in your government, then was his Lordship represented as so very sickly and infirm, that he was not capable of transacting singly the government of this nation, upon which very great endeavours have been made to continue him only as Lord Justice, and to send a colleague or assistant out of England to be joined in commission with him, which as yet has not proved successful. And after having given me this account, his Lordship told me that if he did

* He was probably the father of Dr. Henry Jenney, who is mentioned by *Swift* in his Hamilton's Bawn.

believe that the wiser and better part of your nation did not believe him capable of doing their Majesties and them too better service, when there was no clog upon him than hitherto he has been, or can be, yet should there be a check upon his measures again*, he cannot think his stay here of any service at all; and after having asked what my sentiments were as to your nobility and gentry of the North, whether the government of this nation in his hands singly, or in conjunction with another, would be more acceptable, and make matters pass smoothliest on all sides in a Parliament? and after I had told his Lordship, I was very confident in the North, both their hopes and a mutual confidence betwixt his Majesty and Protestant subjects in this whole nation, would be more unsuspectedlie be begott, by placing the government in his person singly than any other, or in any conjunction with him; and yet I did believe all difficulties that formerly have or otherwise might occur upon your calling a Parliament here, would much more easily be obviated or adjusted than by any conjunction of a second person with him. Upon which he directed me to write by this very post to you, and commissioned me to impart all this to you, and to request your opinion herein as to your North, how they stand affected as to

* As the conduct of Lord Henry Capel was adapted to the removal of his two colleagues, Wich and Duncome, the prejudices of the powerful, his interest prevailed, and the appointment of himself as sole governor, under the title of Lord-deputy.

this matter. For as himself was pleased to word it, he has always hitherto found you to speak above-board and as a gentleman, and therefore dares unsuspectingly rely upon your truth of what you say. Sir, I hope you'll vouchsafe me an answer to this the very first post, and communicate the contents hereof to none except your excellent Bishop of Dromore*, till you hear further from my Lord or me. I must entreat you to write to me so as I may shew it to his Lordship, and if you please, you may take also notice of this in a letter to my Lord Capel himself. Let me once more beseech you not to slip the first post in answer to this of

Your most faithful and
affectionate servant,
CHRISTOPHER JENNY.

December 22, 1694.

LETTER CLXVIII.

From Captain MOORE to Sir JOHN RAWDON, Barrt. att his Lodgings in Dublin.

Dear Sir,

I forgot last post to tell you the agreeable news of the death of Lord Conway's son, who died last week. I should have writt before this to know how you got over; the weather was favorable, so

*Capel Wiseman, Bishop of Dromore, was Chaplain to Arthur Lord Capell, Earl of Essex, who was his godfather. He died in 1695.

I hope you mett with no accident. Your Provost was entertained at Somerset House by your new Chancellor, and he in return to his civility, entertained him with a most eloquent piece of nonsense, which has made his understanding much reflected on, having so copious a subject. Our senators are made such for seven years *, which is another blessing to this nation, now we begin to feel the blessings of our happy revolution. Pretty Lady Sunderland † is dead, and her father's concern, it's feared, will kill him, which will be an irreparable loss to this nation. Honest Mr. Walpole was liked to have bid adieu to the grandeur of this world; but fate would not have it so, to the unspeakable grief of the Tories, who continue still very insolent, notwithstanding the great mercy and lenity of the King and ministry. I had almost forgot to tell you Mr. Forster is gone from Newgate ‡ to command at Avignon by the cunning of his servant. I beg pardon for all this. My service to Mr. Rawdon and all friends. Lord and Lady Forbes are landed at the Downes, and master is come to town a perfect Frenchman.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

London, G. Moore.

April 17, 1716.

* Parliaments made Septennial in 1716.

† April 15, died Lady Sunderland; she was called the *Little Whig*, 1715, and was second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

‡ An indictment of high treason was preferred against Mr. Pitt, the keeper of Newgate, for suffering Mr. Forster to escape; on which he was tried and acquitted.

LETTER CLXIX.

To Sir ARTHUR RAWDON, Knt. and Bart. att Moyrah, near Lisburne.

Honored Sir,

I am just now come from my Lord Capel, who sent for me to discourse me, which follows, the short of which I shall only give you in this: That the King is positively determined to call a Parliament here, and that soon; that the present government will be changed, that the Lord's Justices, Wick and Duncomb, are to be removed, that my Lord is to be Lord Lieutenant. I myself suppose, tho' he did not positively tell me so himself, but told me this, that when 'twas found your other two Justices must out, and 'twas resolved to continue him in your government; then was his Lordship represented as so very sicklie and infirm, that he was not capable of transacting singly the government of this Nation, upon which very great endeavours have been made to continue him only as Lord Justice, and to find a colleague, or assistant out of England, to be joined in commission with him, which has as yet not proved successful; and after having given me this account, his Lordship told me that if he did believe

that the wiser and better part of the nation did not believe him capable of doing their Majesties, and them too, better service when there was no clog upon him, than hitherto he has been, or can be yet; should there be a check upon his measures againe, he cannot think his stay here of any use at all. And after having asked what my sentiments were as to your Nobility and Gentry of the North, whether the Government of this Nation in his hands singly, or in conjunction with another, would be most acceptable, and make matters pass smoothliest on all sides in Parliament; and after I had told his Lordship I was very confident in the North both their hopes and a mutual confidence betwixt his Majesty and Protestant subjects in this whole Nation, would be more unsuspectedly begot, by placing the Government in his person singly than any other, or in any conjunction with him, and that I did believe all difficulties that formerly have, or otherwise might occur, upon the calling of a Parliament here, would much more easily be obviated or adjusted, than by any conjunction of a second person with him. Upon which he desired me to write by this very post to you, and to request your opinion herein as to the North, how they stand affected as to this matter. For as himself was pleased to word it, he has alway hitherto found you to speak above board, and as a gentleman, and therefore dares unsuspectingly rely upon the truth of what you say. Sir, I hope you'll vouch-

safe me an answer to this your very first post, and communicate the contents hereof to none, except the excellent Bishop of Dromore *, till you hear further from my Lord or me. I must intreat you to write to me, so as I may shew it to his Lordship, and if you please you may also take notice of this in a letter to Lord Capel himself †. Let me once more beseech you not to slip the first post, an answer to this of your most faithful and affectionate servant,

Dec. 22, 1694. CHRISTOPH. ‡ JENNEY.

* Capel Wiseman, from being Dean of Raphoe, was made Bishop of Dromore in 1683.

† In consequence of Lord Capel's conduct being more adapted to the predominant prejudices of the prevailing party on the subject of the Limerie articles, his interest succeeded in removing his two colleagues, and in the appointment of himself as sole Governor, under the title of Lord Deputy.

‡ He was probably father to Dr. Henry Jenney, who is noticed by Swift.

APPENDIX.

I.

The following Extract is taken from a Letter written by MIC. SKYNNER to one of the Donegal Family; dated London, the 20th of January, 1633.

Noble Sir,

For these 3 or 4 weeks past I have not known a more dead low water for forreine news. We have heard that the French have possessed themselves of some towns of the Palsegraves in the Palatinate, and refused to deliver them till our King have paid what he is in arrear for driving the Emperor out, which I am sure is a greater sume than we have to spare; and yet it must be had, or else all the world will blame us. The last summer the Queen of Bohemia's * Agents were very instant with the King for money. The King answers that he had none, neither knew he where to borrow. They desire to know when they should expect it; my Lord Treasurer † assures them it should be ready at Christmas. They desire to have my Lord Treasurer bound for it.

* Sister of Charles I. † Lord Cotington.

The King makes him do it. The time is past, no money is to be had: the King is angry. But the King's anger will pay no debts, nor redeem no towns. The King's coffers were never so empty: few of his servants have their wages paid them, and the Brewer and Baker are at their last gasp; and yet never more violent courses taken to get money into the King's purse; and we hear you begin to use the rake too much in Ireland. I know you have heard long since how my Lord of Kilmallocke * hath been crucified in the Star Chamber, who very justly did deserve that and worse; for upon the opening of the cause, it did appear to be a damnable conspiracie to put an innocent man to death. If you marke it, there was not a man that had his hand in the blood of Bushon, but have dyed a violent and untimely death, save only this Judge and Sir Hen. Bofing, who live to see their own shame, and would be glad to be out of the world for shame of the world. Nay, even my Lord of Falkeland's base daughter, to whom this man's goods were given for her portion, did not live to see them come home either to her own hands or her husband's. The blood-thirsty man shall not live out half his days. He lyes close in the Fleet, and drinks aqua-vitæ to purge melancolique. All church affairs goe through the hands of my Lord Archbishop †. There hath been a

* I dont know who Lord Kilmallock was, nor the conspiracy alluded to.

† Archbishop Laud.

booke * lately printed, called the King's Declaration, which hath caused a general discontent. Some call it the Dancing Book; others a book for the profanation of the Sabbath. All Ministers were commanded to read it in their churches; some do read it, and some refused. But I like a gentleman's course in this town very well, for he read the book in his church, and when he had done, he told them that it was but the word of man: then he opens the Bible, and read a chosen chapter directly against the book, and tells them that was the word of the ever-living God, and then bids them obey which they thought good. The plantation in Connaught is likely to goe on; if so, then my Lord Wilmot will assuredly come for Ireland this next summer. We hear that your little sister Wilmot is to marry my Lord Chichester's second son. God send her much joy, Sir. The times are so perilous that I dare not write what I otherwise would do. But if I were sure of a safe conveyance, I would send you many a sheet of paper; but I hope this will come safe to you. Your faithful friend and servant to command,

MIC. SKYNNER.

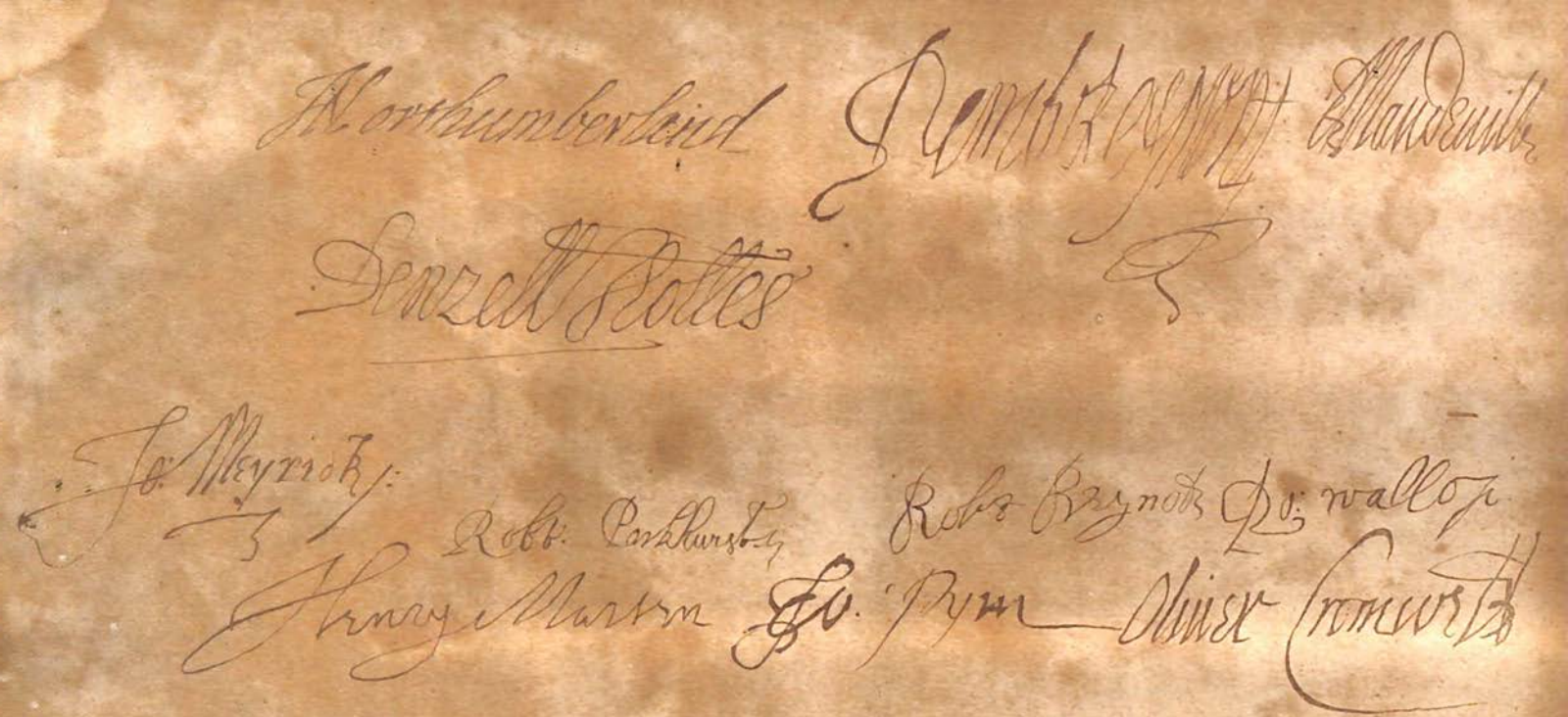
* In 1633 Charles renewed his father's edict for allowing sports and recreations on Sunday to such as attended public worship, and he ordered his proclamation for that purpose to be publicly read by the Clergy after Divine Service.

II.

Memorial addressed to the Colonels of the English Regiments in Ulster, for the purpose of Clothing the Troops under their Commands.

To the Right Hono'ble the Lord Viscount CONWEY and KILULTAGH; and to our very loving friend Sir JOHN CLOTWORTHY, Knt. Colonells of the English Regiments in Ulster. At Carrickfergus.

AFTER our very hartie commendac'ons wee haue taken into considerac'on the providing of necessary clothing for the souldiers under your Lop^s^ and Sir John Clotworthies command; and for that purpose hauv bought already and shipped in a ship that went hence with ordnance and other prouision for Londonderry, which was to touch at Carrickfergus, six thousand ells of lockram for making of two thousand two hundred and fiftie shirts, which cloth is consigned unto William Rolerte, or in his absence, to one Thomas Clayton, who is to succeed him in the office of Comissary of the musters, and to take charge of the clothes that are to be sent into those parts; That by your directions he may cause the same to be cutt out after it is measured, and the measures certified hither, and made into shirtes by the poorer sort of women thereabouts, after the proproc'on of two ells and three quarters to euery shirt, which at the rate of eleuen pence the ell, commeth in cloth to two shillings six pence farthing a peece, where-



Fac Similes of the Hand-writing of the several Members of the Committee for Irish Affairs; dated London, July 8th 1642.

Lithographed by Charles M Willich, N° 10, King Street, Westminster

unto being added the price of making and other charges there after landing, which cannot rayse the price to three shillinge a-peece, the whole some is to be defalked upon the pay of euery souldier that shall need, and will receive those shirts according to such rule as you and the Tre'r at Warres shall think fitt to appoint. Wee hauv also resolued forthwith to send unto you two thousand capps, two thousand cassocks, two thousand doubletts and hose, foure thousand payre of stockings, ... thousand payre of shoes, and seuenteene hundred and fiftie shirts more for to furnish .... for those souldiers of your regimente, which wee desire may be reserued and kept by the said Thomas Clayton, and deliuered out to the souldiers at the prices and rates which shal be sent unto you, and the payment defalked for them, and all other prouisions of clothes and victualls as is most just and reasonable, so as the value of them may be accounted for as so much received by him in money.

And so wee bid you hartely farewell.

Starre-chamber, the eighth day of July, 1642.

Your very louing friends,

T. NORTHUMBERLAND, PEMBROKE,
DENZELL HOLLES, J. MANDEVILLE,
JO. MEYRICK, ROBT. REYNOLDS,
ROBT. PARKHURST, ROBT. WALLOP,
HENRY MARTEN, OLIVER CROMWELL.*
JO. PYM,

* See the Plate of Facsimiles.

III.

An Inventory of the Goods in Lisburne House, the 2d of October, 1682.

In the Lady Conwaye's Roome.

	£.	s.
A downe bedd and boulster, a mattress, a linnen quilt, three blanketts, two pillowes, a blew silk quilt, cloth curtaines and vallence linned with blew silk, one suitt of tapestry hangings, 3 ffoot clothes, 2 armed chaires, 2 cushions, 6 other chaires, a table and 2 stands, a looking glass, ffire-shovell, tongs, grate, and 2 andirons, a ffoot-stoole - - - -	55	0

In the Lord Conwaye's Roome.

One ffeather bedd, boulster, 3 blanketts, 2 pillowes, a ffustian quilt, a yellow silk quilt, worsted chamlett, curtaines lined with yellow silk, vallence head piece and tester lined with yellow silk, an old armed chaire, 3 peices of fforest hangings, 6 chaires, a table and Turkey worke carpett, 1 small dressing-glass, 1 stand, ffire-shovell, tongs, and hand-irons -	40	0
	95	0

In Sir GEORGE's Chamber.	£.	s.
	95	0
A ffeather bedd and boulster, a linnen quilt, 2 blanketts, an Indian quilt, cloth curtaines and vallence, a bedstead, an armed chair and seaven other chaires, 1 tent bed, bedstead, and boulster, 2 tables, 4 peices of fforest worke hangings, a stand, 2 hanging shelves, a cabinett, in the closett a table and chaire - - - -	16	0
In the Gentlewomen's Chamber.		
One ffeather bed, boulster, 2 blanketts, 2 pillows, 1 counterpaine of painted callicoe, 1 old silk quilt, browne cloth curtaines and vallence, lined with painted callicoe, bedstead and 1 small table, 1 armed chaire, 4 other chaires, 3 peices of fforest hangings, ffire-shovell and tongs, 1 green printed stuffe window curtaine -	22	0
In Mrs. STEELE's Roome.		
One ffeather bed, bolster, 2 blanketts, an Indian quilt, green sarge curtaines and vallence, hangings of green Kitermister stuffe, 7 green sarge chaires, a table and green carpett, bedstead matt and cord, ffire-shovell and tongs - - - -	6	0
	139	0

	£.	s.
	139	0

In the Nursery.

A ffeather bed, boulster, a white rugg, 2 blanketts, a redd counterpaine lined with blew, curtaines and hangings of housewife's cloth, 2 grey cloth chaires, a wooden chaire, one cubbord and a table, one standing still - - - -	5	0

Old Dressing Roome.

One chest of linnen drawers, 1 sett of old hangings of Kiddermister stuffe, 3 stooles covered with browne cloth, 2 wooden chaires - - - - -	3	0

In the Captaine's Chamber.

One ffeather bed, boulster, 3 blanketts, 2 pillowes, a lemon-colour silk quilt, worsted curtaines and double vallence, headpeice and tester linned with the same, bedstead with clawes and topps, one little table, two cushions, old cloth hangings, 6 chaires, 1 armed chaire, 2 callicoe window curtaines - - - - -	38	0
A ffeather bed, 2 blanketts, blew counterpaine, and a table in the clossett -	2	0
	187	0

	£.	s.
	187	0

Mr. AINSWORTH's Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster and pillow, 1 blankett and blew rugg, green sarge curtaines and vallence, half-headed bedstead, matt and cord, a table, a green carpett, old flock hangings, ffire-shovell and tongs, and small andirons, 4 chaires - - -	5	0

In the Dineing Roome.

18 Turky worke chaires, 6 wooden chaires, 6 cushions, 5 Spanish tables, 1 large table carpett and 2 sidebord carpetts, 3 leathern carpetts, 1 ovall table, 5 window curtaines of white sarge, 4 paire of andirons, viz. 3 paire of large ones and 1 paire of small ones, 2 sconses, 2 skreenes, ffire-shovell and tongs - - - -	20	0

Drawing Roome.

Two armed chaires of damask, 2 other chaires, and 4 stooles of damask, a small table, a large looking-glasse, 2 stands, gilted hangings, 1 litle carpett of the same, 2 sarge window curtaines - - - -	24	0
	288	0

	£.	s.
	288	0

The Litle Supping Roome.

One ovall table, 2 small tables, 3 letherne carpetts, 12 chaires and 12 cushions, a white chamlett curtaine, asch-colour druged hangings, 1 doz. of old cushions, ffire-shovell and tongs - -	8	0

In the Old Parlour.

Twelve chaires, 5 tables, 1 old Turkey worke carpett, a leather carpett, 1 old skreene, 1 large still and sconce, 1 Kitermister curtaine, 2 brass clocks - -	14	0

In the Midle Garrett over the Dinning Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, and 2 Indian quilts, an Irish brakan, stuff curtaines, lined with painted callicoe, a bedstead, matt and cord - - - -	6	0

In the Outer Garrett.

A bedstead, mate and cord, 2 ffeather beds and bolster, 1 pillow, 1 blankett and green rugg, 1 paire of old red sarge curtaines and vallence, 1 grey cloth chaire, 4 tent stooles, 2 tent tables, 1 press cubberd, 1 other table - - -	7	0
	323	0

	£.	s.
	323	0

In the Passage Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, blankett, a white rugg, old grey sarge curtaines, bedstead, matt and cord - - - - - 2 0

In JOHN BONNER's Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, pillow, 1 blankett, 1 grey rugg, halfe-headed bedstead, matt and cord, 1 chaire - - 1 10

In WILLIAM BIRKBYE's Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, and 2 caddowes, 2 chaires, old drugged curtaines, bedstead, matt and cord - - - 1 10

In the Boye's Garrett.

A fflock bed and bolster, an old caddow and rugg, halfe-headed bedstead, matt and cord - - - - - 1 0

In the Maide's Inner Garrett.

A ffeather bed, bolster, 2 blanketts, 1 blew counterpaine, a halfe-headed bedstead, matt and cord - - - 1 10

330 10

	£.	s.
	330	10
In the Outer Garrett.		
One fether bed and bolster, 1 blankett, and old yellow rugg, halfe-headed bedstead, matt and cord, 1 litle fflock bed, and an old caddow - - - -	1	5
Porter's Roome.		
A fflock bed and bolster, a blankett and caddow, a halfe-headed bedstead and cord, a green chaire, and a wooden one -	0	18
In the Com'on Hall.		
One table, 2 fformes, 1 bread chest, 1 candle chest - - - - -	1	7
Brick Hall.		
Two tables, 2 fformes, and a bench -	1	0
In Mr. Tandye's Roome.		
A ffeather bed and bolster, and 2 pillowes, an Irish brakan, a blankett and caddow, curtaines about the bed, bedstead, matt and cord, 4 old chaires, 1 stoole and table, a blew window curtaine and carpett, ffire-shovell, tongs, candlestick, and snuffers - - - - - -	3	1
	338	1

	£.	s.
	338	1

In the Ffalkner's Roome.

A fflock bed and bolster, 2 caddowes, 1 blankett, bedstead, matt and cord -	0	10

Mr. Fisher's Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, blankett, and caddow - - - - -	1	10

In the Darimaid's Roome.

A ffeather bed, bolster, 2 blanketts, and a caddow, matt and cord - -	2	0

In the Brewer's Roome.

A fflock bed and bolster, 1 blankett, 3 caddows, 1 old white rugg, 2 halfe-headed bedsteads, mates and cord, 1 old ticking	1	5

In John Jobson's Roome in the Stable.

A fflock bed, bolster, blankett, and rugg, a fflock bed, bolster, and rugg, a halfe-headed bedstead and cord -	1	11

In John Rickabye's Roome.

A fflock bed, bolster, blankett, and rugg, and halfe-headed bedstead - -	0	18
	345	15

A Note of Sadles, &c. bellonging to the Right Honorable Sir GEORGE RAWDON, Barronett, as the vallues of them were estimated by JOHN RICKABY and JOHN JOBSON, the 26th of November, 1683.

A morrocko sadle covered with redd velvett and silver lace, with holsters suittable, and a leatherne cover	-	-	7 0
A halfe morroccow sadle covered with redd velvett, with holsters suittable, and a leatherne cover	-	-	3 10
A morrocco sadle covered with russet leather, which is used when the colts are backed, and a leatherne cover	-	-	1 15
A morrocco sadle covered with blew velvett on the seat	-	-	1 15
An old morroco sadle, the seat covered with white velvett, with a cover to it	-	-	1 0
An old morrocko sadle covered with redd plush, formerly Mr. Edwards's.—An old morrocco sadle covered with blew velvett, formerly Mr. John's	-	-	0 10
A padd sadle covered in the seat with wheat colloured cloth, with redd velvett holsters	-	-	1 10
A sumpter sadle, a large leather sumpter and water deck			2 10
			19 10

	£.	s.
	19	10
Foure curbe bitts, with reins and head stalls	1	0
A side-sadle and bridle, formerly Lady Rawdon's	1	0
Two leatherne pillions, and 2 pillion cloths	0	12
Two portmantue sadles	0	5
£.	22	7

Two grey clothes, laced with livery lace, for leadd horses.

IV.

The following Letter was addressed to NARCISSUS LUTTREL, Esq. but by whom is unknown. The Battle of Aughrim was fought July 12, 1691.

Dublin, the 15 July, 1691.

On this moment we have, by an express from the General *, the happy and blessed news, that on Sunday night the 12th instant, our army engaged the Irish, being about 28 † thousand strong, among them 7 thousand horse and dragoons, at *Agram*, where they were very advantageously

* General Ginkle.

† The army of the Irish consisted of 25,000 men.

posted. The combat lasted with great bravery near 3 hours; our men being obliged to attack them from trench to trench which they had thrown up for their advantage, having a bog on both sides to cover them. Never was an attack made with more bravery and courage, and never was it known that the Irish fought with more resolution. But God Almighty (to whom we must give the honor of the day) blessed their Majesties with an entire victory, with the loss only of about 5 or 6 hundred men on our side, of which number are Major-general commanding the King's regiment of Blue Guards; Col. Charles Herbert and a Danish Colonel killed; the Prince of Hesse, my Lord Cuts, Col. Oldcastle, and others being wounded. Of the enemy there were at least 6 thousand killed upon the place, of which number is the French General St. Ruth, Thomas Lord Galway, Col. Moore, and many others. We have taken Major-general Hambleton, Dorrington, Lord Slane, Lord Bellew, Col. Butler, Col. Bourke, Col. Gordon O'Neil, and other officers and persons of note, prisoners; and are still pursuing the victory when this Express came away, the General having also sent to seize on the Provisions at Portumny, where are great quantitys, which I hope will succeed. We have taken all their artillery, with their tents and baggage, &c.

V.

Case of the Earl of BREADALBANE, sent by himself, 1695.

Information anent the Earle of BREADALBANE.

The Earle of Breadalbane being at London in the year 1691, and resolving to reside there for some time, he had no design of coming to Scotland, much less to continue himself in the Highland Clans, who were then in arms against the Government. But their sacred Majesties and their Ministers, considering what vast expence the Government had been already put to by these Highlanders, and the great prejudice they had done to the country, and what further trouble and expence they might occasion for the future, unless they were reduced; and that the suppressing of them by force of arms, might occasion great bloodshed, and render a considerable part of the kingdom absolutely desolate. As also considering that the standing out of a party in open defiance of the Government, was a constant invitation to a foreign invasion, and that it was of great importance to the Government that there should not remain the least spark of a fire, to kindle new flames during the King's absence abroad. Their Majesties upon these considerations, and out of their innate clemency and ten-

derness to all their subjects, thought it more proper to have these Highlanders reduced, and brought both to their duty and allegiance by fair means, than to have them utterly destroyed, and cut off by force of arms. And so earnest was his Majesty to have that resolution made effectual, that he freely condescended not only to give these Highlanders a general pardon, but also out of his royal bounty, was willing to distribute £.12,000 sterling amongst the chiefs of the Clans, for the better inducing them to lay down arms, and for the composing and taking away all private debate and animosities that was amongst them. And the Earl of Breddalbaine being considered by their Majesties as a person who best understood the humors of the Highlanders, and the way to manage them: he was not only intrusted but expressly commanded to repair to Scotland with all expedition, in order to treat and commune with these Highlanders, and others then in arms in the Highlands, for reducing them to their Majesties obedience, and to prevail with them to lay down arms. Upon which the Earl having immediately come to Scotland, and having met and communed with these Highlanders and their officers, by his means and endeavours there was a cessation of arms obtained. The Highlanders were dissipate, laid down their arms, and were deserted by their commanding officers, who went abroad: and thereby the peace and quiet of the Kingdom was effectually established and secured.

The Earl having thus effected the King's design, he immediately went to Flanders, and made report of his negotiation to his Majesty: and the King was so well pleased with what the Earl had done, that his Majesty did not only, under his Royal hand, approve the Earl's procedure, conduct, and management in that affair, and accepted the same as good and faithful service, but also granted a full and ample indemnity to all those Highlanders and others concerned in the Rebellion, and ordered £.12,000 sterling to be distributed amongst the chiefs of the same.

Thereafter the Earl having returned to Scotland, and finding, that during his absence many of the chiefs of Clans had been influenced and seduced by some persons, who were pleased not to favour this negotiation, and that they demurred to accept of his Majesty's clemency and gracious offer—the money was thereupon returned to England; albeit thereafter those chieftans being fully convinced how much they were imposed upon by their pretended friends, the most part of them submitted, and took the oath of allegiance; so that the peace of the kingdom was never thereafter disquieted: and which was effectual merely by the Earl's negotiation, first in obtaining a cessation, and then prevailing with the Highlanders to lay down arms, and dissipate, and the chieftans to grant bonds for the peace.

Notwithstanding that this was all that truly past between the Earl and the Highlanders, yet

some persons who envied the Earl's success, and were enemies to him in the prosecution, having about that time (to disparage his negotiation, and for their own other ends) given out that there were some other private articles which the Earl had agreed to with the Highlanders, tending to the prejudice and dishonor of the Government: and to make this the more to be believed, there were copies of those pretended private articles made up, and dextrously dispersed through the northern places of the kingdom, which by the means of some malevolent persons, came at last to be offered to the Privy Council about four years ago, and the Council having transmitted them to the King, who was then in Flanders, his Majesty was so far from taking notice of them, that thereafter he ordered the £.12,000 sterling abovementioned, to be advanced out of the Treasury of England to further the negotiation, and introduced the Earl to officers of great trust in this kingdom, which cannot be supposed his Majesty would have done, if he had thought the Earl was capable of being guilty of what was represented against him. In the exercise of the which offices the Earl hath continued ever since, serving the King and his country faithfully and diligently, without being any further questioned upon these pretended articles, untill the sitting of the last Session of Parliament.

That one day in Parliament, when they were to proceed to the consideration of a complaint offered

by a private person against the Lord Viscount Stair, President of the Session, for some alledged injustice done him by the said Viscount, the Earl of Annondale, President of the Parliament, represented, that there was a public matter which behoved to be first considered; and that was, that the Earl of Breadalbane was to be attacqued for life and fortune upon high treason.

This was a mighty surprise to the Earl, who was sitting in his place in Parliament, and to all the House, except a few single persons, who were privy to it. But upon the President's insisting, it came to be understood by the Earl's friends, that the business was about his negotiation with the Highlanders; tho' some of the less considering Members of Parliament apprehended that the Earl was guilty of some late atrocious crime, when such an attacque was made upon him, and in such manner. Thereafter a copy of the above-mentioned verbal articles was publickly read, together with the deposition of an Highlander, a *Mac Donald*, relating to a pretended verbal communing between the Earl and the Highlanders, which was urged to be matter of indictment against the Earl for life and fortune; and that the Earl should be thereupon immediately secured and disabled to serve the King in Parliament, or his other stations.

This surprise being great, many things might have been said that did not occur; but that negotiation of the Earl, and particularly those pre-

tended private articles, or verbal communing, having been a great subject of public discourse four years ago, it was presently remembered that a copy of those articles was then transmitted to the King: and the Lord Privy Seal and other honorable Members did attest, that the articles were laid before the King and Queen, and under their Majesties' consideration. And it was sufficiently cleared, that those articles formerly transmitted were materially the same with those now offered to the Parliament. And that seeing the King had not thought fit to enquire into the matter, but since had introduced the Earl to offices of great trust in the Government: and that the Earl had a posterior approbation, under the King's Royal hand, of all his procedure in that matter, which was accepted as good and faithful service, tho' it was not in his pocket to be presently produced. It was therefore urged for the Earl, that before any procedure, that the King might be acquainted, and the whole matter laid before his Majesty. It was also urged that the deposition of one witness could afford not matter of indictment for life and fortune specially strong; that the obliging the evidence to depone upon things against delinquents, otherways than when they are adduced in special processes as witnesses, is a great grievance; and inquisition upon oath against parties not called, are now at in this case. But all could not prevail to obtain one day's delay; a vote was passed and carried by a narrow plurality

of the Barrons and Burrows against the Earl, (tho' the whole nobility, except four or five, and the most considerable of the Barrons, voted for him); and so he was carried immediately from the Earl's bench, and made prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh: and a lybel of High Treason ordered to be raised against him by war, and of Parliament.

Within a few days after the Earl's commitment he received his indictment, founded only upon those pretended private articles, summoning him to appear before the Parliament, within the space of forty-eight hours, to answer to the indictment, and being accordingly carried down from the Castle under a guard to the Parliament-house, he was put into the pannal, as if he had been the greatest malefactour; and the President of the Parliament having desired him to answer to his indictment, there was a petition offered for the Earl, founded upon several unanswerable grounds in law, why he could not be obliged to answer upon so short a time. And it being urged by some members that he ought to have 15 days to answer, as being the ordinary practise in such cases, yet others were but for 8 days; the question was put to the vote whether 15 or 8 days. It carried 15 days, at which some members were highly displeased, and then the Earl was sent back prisoner to the Castle, where he remained untill the 15 days were expired: and thereafter made his second appearance before the Parliament, at

which time it was expected the process would sist, because it was believed by some that the King had discharged any further procedure. Notwithstanding whereof they did insist, whereupon it was represented for the Earl that the indictment was not execute according to law, whereby in all criminal processes the party indicted ought to have a list of the witnesses' names, who are to be made use of against him, delivered to him when he receives his indictment, to the effect he may prepare his objections against them, which was not done in this case; and that, therefore, the indictment, as being unduly execute, ought to be rejected. Whereupon there arose some debate, which terminated in giving the Earl a new delay only for two days longer to give in his defence. But the Parliament being the next adjourned till November, the Earl had not an opportunity hereafter to offer his particular legal defence, which, according to the opinion of the greatest lawyers, would have certainly eluded this malicious and ill-grounded indictment; tho' the Earl doth yet continue prisoner in the Castle, upon the King's Advocate declaring, that day on which the Parliament did rise, that he continued the process against the Earl of Breadalbane till the next Session of Parliament. But the indictment being laid in the name of the King's Advocate, it's not doubted but the King, according to our Constitution, may give order to set the Earl at liberty when his Majesty pleases.

It is to be noticed, that the person who was made use of as a witness, and whose deposition above-mentioned was read in Parliament, was a Highland, Mac Donald, who is known to have malice and prejudice against the Earl of Breadalbane, upon the account of family feud; and who, at the best, as is informed, was but an ultroneous witness; and against whom the Earl had great many other legal objections which would have invalidated his testimony, if the Earl had been allowed either by himself or prolocutors to be present when he was examined, which is the ordinary custom by our law.

This was the only person in all the Highlands that could be got to say any thing against the Earl concerning the grounds of the indictment; albeit there were several other chieftans of the Highland Clans, far more considerable and of greater consideration than he, who were present at all that past, and who were called, compared, and examined by the persons who were commissionat by the King to make enquiry, anent the slaughter of the Glenco-men; but they neither could, nor did say any thing to the Earl's prejudice, albeit some of them were imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where they lay several weeks, untill the Parliament was adjourned. And besides the foresaid Commission, which was granted to enquire anent the affair of Glenco, did not authorise at all any inquisition to be made in the Earl of Breadalbane's negotiation with the High-

landers, which was finished many months before the slaughter committed upon the men of Glenco, albeit the persons named in that Commission did take upon them to enquire in the first negotiation of the Earl's; and it's to be observed, that notwithstanding of all the enquiry and narrow scrutiny made by them into that matter of Glenco, and of the flying reports that were maliciously spread abroad of the Earl of Breadalbane's having accession thereto, yet it is evident that the Earl is absolutely free and innocent of having the least accession to that business of Glenco, nor does his greatest enemys charge him now therewith, nor yet is the same any part of his indictment. And it's against all sense and reason to think that the Earl of Breadalbane, who took so much pains to settle the peace and quiet of the Highlands, and prevent further bloodshed, would have had a hand in any thing that might tend to the contrary in any part of the Highlands; far less in Glenco, the inhabitants whereof having for the most part their dependence upon himself.

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